The Chicago Tribune.

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Saturday Morning, June 1, 1872.

Late advices from New York state that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the founder and proprietor of the *Herald*, is hopelessly ill. His death may be expected at any moment.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania has elected Greeleys delegate to the Baltimore Convention. New York is also assured for the Cincinnati nominee, and these States, with Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, will practically suffice to secure his indorsation at Baltimore.

The Secretary of War and the Adjutant General deny that any official documents besides those referring to the Buell Court-Martial have been abstracted from the War Office. Which reminds one of Falstaff, who had beaten the keepers and stolen the deer, but had not kissed the keeper's daughter.

The first jury empanelled under the New York State law providing that the reading of a newspaper shall not be a capital offence in a juror, has been drawn at Pulaski, in that State. It is to be hoped that the other States of the Union may not be slow in removing from the juror all disqualification on account of intelligence.

Mr Talcott's proposition to exclude from the Fire Department any men connected with labor organizations, or who have ever participated in strikes, is characteristic to the extreme of absurdity. The contingency that firemen may strike for the eight-hour system during a conflagration is too remote to merit serious consideration.

Spain consumes rather more Ministers and Generals in the course of a year than the Erie Railroad consumes Superintendents. Serrano has resigned, and will no longer attend to the regular daily suppression of the Carlists. His disgrace is owing to the leniency with which he has treated the insurgents, the only crime which a Spanish populace cannot forgive.

Lo, the poor Indian, whom the untutored mind of General Howard has been unable to appreciate. Sent on a mission of peace to the Apaches, he has brought not peace but a sword. His advice is to cry havoc and let loose General Crook upon the thieves and murderers who infest Arizona. General Howard evidently agrees with Josh Billings, that the only evidence of Indian civilization is about two inches in diameter, and has hair attached to it.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Philadelphia describes the gathering of the clans in the Quaker City to nominate a Vice President. The contest seems to be between Senator Henry Wilson and Mr. Colfax,—the former having the more popular sympathy, the latter a better organization. The third choice seems to be Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa. Should the Tanner of Galena and the Cobbler of Natick be nominated, it will be another proof of the truth of the assertion that there is nothing like leather.

The House yesterday non-concurred, without a division, in all the Senate amendments to the Tax and Tariff bill, except those referring to spirits and tobacco, and relative to the abolition of bonded warehouses. The Senate amendment, fixing the consolidated tax on spirits at 70 cents a gallon, was concurred in. The tax on tobacco was reduced to 16 cents a pound. The amendment, increasing the time for the abolition of bonded warehouses from six to twelve months, was not concurred in, and a Committee of Conference on the bill was ordered.

A local Administration journal, inspired by zeal rather than discretion, advises the President to withdraw his bayonets from the South so as to afford the opposition no chance of charging him with coercing the votes of those States. If, it says, a majority is cast for Grant, well and good; but if not, the vote of the recalcitrant States can be thrown out in the Electoral College. Which recalls the strategy of the clerk on the Mississippi steamer, who used to toss up any casual quarters received for way freight,—head for the clerk, tail for the company,—and when the piece turned up tail tossed it up again.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters had a stormy session yesterday, *apropos* of the proposition to pay no commissions to brokers. This meets with favor from the agents who represent several prominent Companies, and, to a certain degree, command business without soliciting it. The representatives of smaller Companies, however, oppose it, and several resignations from the Board have already been tendered. From present appearances it would seem as if the result of the move against the brokers might be a formidable secession from the Board.

The Omnibus Appropriation bill promises to be as famous in American political history as the Foote resolution, which provoked the celebrated speech on the Constitution of Mr. Sumner's predecessor, Daniel Webster. With his accustomed felicity of language and characteristic vigor, Mr. Sumner arraigns President Grant and the factionists who support him, and literally flays them alive. To such an inspired denunciation there can be no reply, and its effect on the Republican party, whose members idolized Charles Sumner ere Mr. Grant had cast his first and only Republican vote—for himself—cannot be overrated at this juncture. Mr. Sumner has defined his position. What have the little curs, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, to say about it?

Resolutions were introduced on 'Change yesterday, and will be voted upon to-day, providing that certain packing-houses and warehouses shall be considered regular warehouses for the storage of grain. It is alleged that the fire reduced our storing capacity from 11,500,000 bushels to 8,500,000, and that the proposed action is absolutely necessary to relieve trade. On the other hand, the opponents of the measure state that there is a corner in wheat, that the engineers of the corner hold all the wheat in the authorized stores, and that certain parties who wish to cover their shorts by buying grain at Milwaukee, five cents below Chicago quotations, have introduced the resolutions for their own purposes. It is only just to state that the four new warehouses, which will be ready for business so soon as the lake trade requires them, will give Chicago quite as ample facilities for storing and handling grain as were enjoyed before the fire.

The leading produce markets in this city were active yesterday, but again lower. Mess pork declined 10c per brl, closing at $11.97 1-2a12.00 for cash or seller June, and $12.25 seller July. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.47 1-2 cash or seller June, and $8.55 seller July. Meats were dull and quiet, at 4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8 for short ribs. Highwines were less active, and steady at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was active, but declined 1 1-2c per bu, closing at $1.44 1-4a1.44 3-8 cash or seller June, and $1.45 1-8a1.45 1-4, seller July. Corn was active, and closed 1-2c lower, closing at 43 3-8a43 1-2 cash, or seller June, and 45 1-4a45 3-8 seller July. Oats were steady, and fairly active, closing at 41c cash, or seller June, and 37 1-2c seller July. Rye was quiet but firm at 75a76c for No. 2. Barley was quiet, and nominally unchanged, at 56a60c for No. 2. The hog market was again lower, but active at the decline. Sales were effected at $3.70a4.00 for common to choice. Cattle were in active demand, and were firm at 1-8c advance on Wednesday's prices. Sheep were more quiet, and lower.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and probably rain will prevail Saturday from the Ohio Valley northward and westward. Cloudy and threatening weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Clear and pleasant weather over the New England and Middle States, the wind backing to the southerly and easterly, with increased cloudiness over the lower lake region. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

GRANT.

The Present Administration, Its Sins of Commission and Omission.

How the Army Rules Have Worked when Applied to Civil Government.

Review of the History of the Republican Party from Its Foundation.

Have We a Modern George the Third Among Us?

Speech in the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner.

Scenes in the Senate During its Delivery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The threadbare topic of the Treaty gave way as a sensation to-day to Sumner's terrific arraignment of the President and his Administration. It has long been known here in certain circles that the senior Senator from Massachusetts had a speech of this character prepared, but it was in no wise certain that either time or opportunity would be found for its delivery this session, the hours of which have become almost numbered. Least of all was it anticipated that a speech of this character, involving so much of significance to the old and crumbling political organizations of the country, would be made on so humble a matter as a motion to postpone an appropriation bill. Fatigued from a session over the Tariff bill, whose labors only ended at 3 o'clock this morning, the Senate showed a scant attendance when the hour for to-day's session came around. In the galleries there was a comfortable representation of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, all instructed for Grant, who were, perhaps, but illy prepared for the searching manner in which their candidate was to be handled by the first and most famous of American Senators and orators In the struggle for the precedence of measures to be taken up, which now daily consumes an hour of the time of the session, and amid the cries of the Administration ring for the regular order, which was the Omnibus bill, Sumner arose and moved its indefinite postponement, giving his reason therefor in a speech of four hours' length, wherein the whole political situation was reviewed from the history of the Republican party to the present time, and the Administration denounced in both its private and public capacity, in a manner that yet rings in the ears of all who heard it. In his palmiest days Mr. Sumner never struck a more oratorical vein, or never appeared more terribly in earnest. Scarcely had the Administration men discovered that at last Sumner had got started on a subject with which he was too painfully familiar, than there was a terrible fluttering. Colfax called Pomeroy to the chair, and went off to join an impromptu gathering which met for consultation in the cloak-room. Conkling and Carpenter, as is always their custom when danger is in the wind, had a little executive session of their own, to prepare a plan of attack upon or defence from the common enemy. Returning to his seat, Conkling would bury his head in a pile of papers on his desk as if he were totally indifferent to the rhetorical shafts which the Massachusetts Ajax was shooting all around and about him; then forgetting his indifference, or else moved thereto by an uncommonly scathing rebuke directed either to himself or to the White House clique, the Custom House Senator would jump up as if something had bitten him, go down and consult with Morton, who sat looking at Sumner with lowering brow and sullen aspect, or else dart off into the cloak room to try and sooth down his agitation and recover his usual tranquil and majestic demeanor. Two mortal hours Conkling fidgeted about in this way, until he gave up in flat despair; his nervous system at last prostrated, he dropped into his seat and listened to the speech in a sort of hopeless patience, taking only such sweet revenge as he could get from tearing up all the newspapers in his reach, the fragments of about forty of which were scattered around his feet in a very short time. Carpenter, who is much more of a stoic, sat through the most of the speech, and occasionally relieved his annoyance by going out where the cold tea is kept. Tipton, who sat almost immediately in front of Mr. Sumner, took it upon himself to see that the presiding officer was properly notified of any noise or disturbance in the chamber which would embarrass the orator, and made himself generally useful in holding in check Senators who would otherwise have been boisterously inclined. Just after Sumner's exordium, in order to show their contempt for the speaker, Carpenter and Conkling stood up in his immediate vicinity and commenced a conversation in a loud and offensive manner. Mr. Sumner stopped abruptly, looked piercingly at them first, long enough to attract the attention of the galleries that way, and make this twain look and appear ridiculous when he stretched his arm out to almost touch their heads and said, in no very gentle voice: "When that Conference Committee has ended, it will please make its report." This deserved rebuke set the galleries in a roar, and sent Carpenter and Conkling to their seats somewhat speedily, and more or less embarrassed. Of course Butler came over from the House. He, too, would buzz around Administration Senators, "eye" Sumner to the best of his optical ability, make a note or two of what he said, and then go off and join the general consultation in the room where the cold tea was kept. And then the rush from the House set in, notwithstanding it had the Tax and Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments thereto, under consideration. The word had gone out that Sumner was demolishing the Administration, and taxes and tariffs no longer had any charms for them. In came Banks, Hoar, Shellabarger, Farnsworth, Garfield, Niblack, Morgan, Brooks, Campbell, Marshall, and a host of lesser lights. Even Dawes abandoned his bill, and consigning it to the keeping of Kelley, came over to hear the fun himself, and Kelley, following in short order, brought what few Representatives were left, to the scene. Dubose, of Georgia, with his long legs twined around the pillar near the door, stood for three mortal hours with arms folded, a listener,—eager and attentive. Ben Turner, the partly colored member from South Carolina, who don't like Grant any too well, stood immediately in the rear of Sumner, believing apparently all that the great champion of his race had to say about the man at the White House, who had taken upon his shoulders the herculean task of running the Republican party into the ground. Then came members of the President's Kitchen Cabinet—Babcock and Porter. Out of his Parlor Cabinet, Creswell, Belknap and Robeson; all looked pale, worried and nervous. Chandler was about the only happy Administration man in all those who crowded the Senate Chamber. He did not visit the cold tea-room, but took longer walks to his Committee room to imbibe of the cup which, unlike simple cold tea, does something more than cheer. He saw also the prospect of an indefinite postponement of the adjournment question looming up out of the complication, and this was what he had been working for the past week. He alone wore a gleeful, instead of a woeful expression, and was solitarily happy. And through all these scenes and incidents the Massachusetts Senator, the corner stone of the Republican party, went on piling up his damaging expose of the Administration, and giving fair notice of what he should do in case the Philadelphia Convention re-nominated Grant. He had his audience from the start. The Administration men vainly strove to conceal their concern under a mask of indifference. The latter was entirely too thin. They wriggled, and squirmed, and finally proclaimed their anxiety by moving to rescind the resolution to adjourn on the 31 inst., so that they might have the time to answer Sumner's speech, but this matter rests entirely with the House, where there is a strong indisposition to prolong the session. As a matter of courtesy, however, and perhaps somewhat as a political move, this latter body will consent to extending the time for two days, to give all Administration Senators who may choose a chance to reply.

The great speech is the subject of comment everywhere to-night. Its merits and demerits are discussed with especial reference to its effect upon the impending campaign. In some Administration quarters it is dismissed with a sneer, while others are not disposed to underestimate its damaging influence, especially among the honest Republican voters of the country, where Sumner's name is a tower of strength, and where he yet represents what is consistent and true in the old organization. Morton and Conkling went up to the White House during the recess to consult about it with the President. A leading member of the House, whose influence is second to that of no other member, said to-night, in referring to the speech, that there was but one fault to be found with it, and that was that it was too true. An Administration Senator said that it was the ugliest speech that he had ever known to be pronounced in the Senate, containing the strongest arguments and the best grouping that he had ever known to be incorporated in a public address. Another prominent New England Senator said that, had the President followed the advice of himself and others of the older members of the Republican party in that body, there would have been no Cincinnati Convention, no San Domingo, no military family, no general swindles, and speech from Senator Sumner.

THE SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sumner delivered his long promised speech, devoted to a scathing review of Grant's administration.

The Senator opened his speech with the announcement that he was a member of the Republican party, and one of the straightest, [illegible] had never failed to sustain its cause and advance its principles. Not without [illegible] he see it suffer, nor without a [illegible] he see it changed from its original [illegible] such change is death. Therefore he [illegible] no common feeling, that the per[illegible] aces it may pass away. [illegible] its cradle and was not willing [illegible] hearse.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded [illegible] and progress of the party, and [illegible] with it, as a party necessary and [illegible] always on the ascending plane [illegible] changed. Once principle was [illegible] victorious banners, and not a [illegible] not difficult to indicate [illegible] trons change, exalting [illegible] one man above all [illegible] manifest. Already it had beg[illegible] personal pretensions. When [illegible] ed by the Republican party [illegible] the country an ill-conside[illegible] scheme for the annexation o[illegible] Domingo, in pursuance of a [illegible] one of his own househol[illegible] months by every means an[illegible] Reluctant Senators were [illegible] support. While treadin[illegible] Constitution one of its most [illegible] principles, the President [illegible] of the nation, instituted [illegible] and capped the climax of usu[illegible] a menace of violence to the black Republic [illegible] thus adding a manifest outrage of [illegible] law to manifest outrage of the Const[illegible].

Mr. Sumner would gladly leave tha[illegible] the judgment already recorded wer[illegible] issue again by the extraordinary [illegible] ing on every line of office to place [illegible] the second term in the Presiden[illegible] since silence gives consent, all [illegible] his efforts. They become more n[illegible] it is considered that the name o[illegible] thus pressed has become the sig[illegible] not concord, dividing instead of [illegible] publican party; so that these [illegible] efforts tend directly to the disruption [illegible] party, all of which he witnesses and again by his silence ratifies. "Let the party split, says the President; I will not renounce the chance of a second term." The extent of this personal pressure and subordination of party to the will of the individual compel us to consider his pretensions. These, too, are an issue. "On what meat doth this, our Cæsar, feed that he should assume so much?" No honor or victory in the world can justify disobedience to the Constitution and to the law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege, or license in the Presidential office. The President must turn into the King before it can be said of him that "he can do no wrong." He is responsible always as President. He is the foremost servant of the law, bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people, not only example and willing obedience, but he owes also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office, with an abrogation of self, seeking nothing for self, but everything for the country. And now, as we regard the career of this candidate we find to our amazement how little it accords with this simple requirement. Bring it to the touchstone and it fails. Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office is treated as little more than a plaything and perquisite—when not the former the latter. The details are ample, showing how, from the beginning, this exalted trust has dropped to be a personal indulgence, where palace cars, fast horses, and seaside loiterings figure more than the duties; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than public interests; how the office of President has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and hardly equalled in corrupt Governments, where this abuse has prevailed. How, in the same spirit, office has been conferred upon those from whom he had received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himself, rather than the public or party service, has been made the standard of favor; how the vast appointing power conferred by the Constitution, for the general welfare, has been employed at his will, to promote his schemes, to reward his friends; to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term; how all these assumptions have matured in personal government, semi-military in character, and breathing a military spirit, being a species of Cæsarism or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions, where subservience to the President is supreme law; how, in maintaining this subservience, he has operated by a system of combinations, having their orbits about him, so that, like the planet Saturn, he is surrounded by rings. Nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like those of the planets, are held in position by the satellites; how this utterly unrepublican Cæsarism has mastered the Republican party, and dictated the Presidential will, extending into the Senate Chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans who cannot submit; how the President, himself, unconscious that the President has no right to quarrel with anybody, insists upon quarreling until he has become the great Presidential quarreller, with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all began and continued by himself; how his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and, then, not departing from his spirit, cry out with Shakspeare, "We will have rings, and things, and fine array;" and, finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country, and full of evil influence, making personal objects a primary pursuit, so that, instead of a beneficent presence, he is a bad example, through whom republican institutions suffer and the people learn wrong. Would that these things could be forgotten; but since, through officious friends, the President insists upon a second term, they must be considered. Nobody will vindicate them.

It is easy to see that Cæsarism, even in Europe, is at a discount; that personal Government has been beaten in that ancient field and that "Cæsar with a Senate at his heels," is not a fit model for our Republic. King George III., of England, so peculiar for obstinacy and narrowness, had retainers in Parliament who went under the name of the "King's Friends." Nothing can be allowed here to justify the inquiry, "Have we a King George among us?" or that other question, "Have we a party in the Senate of Kings?" Personal Government is autocratic and in direct conflict with Republican Government. A Government of laws and not of men is the object of a Republican Government. Nay, more; it is the distinctive essence without which it becomes tyranny; therefore, personal Government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action of any other branch, or overturn its Constitutional negative, is hostile to the first principles of Republican institutions, and an unquestionable outrage. That our President has offended in this way, is unhappily too apparent. The President is a civilian. To comprehend the personal Government that has been installed over us, we must know its author. His picture is the necessary frontispiece; not as a soldier, it is to be borne in mind, but as a civilian. To appreciate his peculiar character as a civilian, it is important to know his triumphs as a soldier, for one is the natural complement of the other. The successful soldier is rarely changed to the successful civilian. There seems incompatibility between the two, modified by the extent to which the one has been allowed to exclude the other. Always a soldier, one cannot late in life become a statesman. One always a civilian, cannot late in life become a soldier. In modern Europe few soldiers have been more conspicuous than Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick, sometimes called the Great; but we learn that both failed ignominiously in their domestic policy, and showed themselves as shortsighted in the arts of peace as they were sagacious in the arts of war. The judgment of Marlborough is pointed. While portraying him as the "Greatest conqueror of the age," "Hero of a hundred fights," "Victor of Blenheim and Romolus," the same philosophical writer describes him as a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but so miserably ignorant that his deficiency made him the ridicule of his contemporaries, while his politics were compounded of selfishness and treachery. Nor was Wellington an exception. Though shining in the field without a rival, and remarkable for integrity of purpose and unflinching honesty and high moral feeling, the Conqueror of Waterloo is described as "nevertheless utterly unequal to the complicated exigencies of political life." Such are the examples of history. Each with its warning. It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him so illustrious exception; at least, nothing of this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough or Wellington, or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they failed, except in war. It is not known that our chieftain had an experience as a civilian until he became President; nor does any partisan attribute to him that double culture which, in antiquity, made the same man a soldier and a statesman. It has been often said that he took no note of public affairs, never voting but once in his life, and then for James Buchanan. After leaving West Point he became a Captain in the army, but soon abandoned the service to reappear at a later day as a successful General. There is no reason to believe that he employed the intermediate period in any way calculated to improve him as a statesman. He was earning a few hundred dollars a year by tanning hides in Galena. By the war he passed to be President; and such was his preparations to govern the Great Republic, making it an example to mankind. Something also must be attributed to individual character, and here I express no opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words, echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington, at the opening of Congress in December, 1869, I was pained to hear that Mr. Stanton, lately Secretary of War, was in failing health. Full of gratitude for his unsurpassed services, and with a sentiment of friendship, quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, and repeated my visits till his death, near the close of the same month. My [illegible] visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his room, [illegible] found him reclining on a sofa, propped [illegible] pillows, he reached out his hand, al[illegible] cold, and, in reply to my inquiry, [illegible] you?" he said, "Waiting for my furlough," [illegible] at once, with singular solemnity, [illegible] something to say to you." When I was seated he said, without a word of introduction, I know General Grant better than any one in the country can know him. [illegible] when I saw him and when I did [illegible] now I will tell you what I know [illegible] ern this country. The intensity of [illegible] and the positiveness of his [illegible] ne, for though I [illegible] President very hi[illegible] not prepared for [illegible] after some delay, [illegible] markable state[illegible] say is very br[illegible] he replied [illegible] are ter[illegible] this time [illegible] before [illegible] entitled [illegible] of expressing his

[illegible] country, [illegible] did not [illegible] it is im[illegible] has set [illegible] here[illegible] Senator [illegible] case is cata[illegible] cially in[illegible]defensible [illegible] ons in ex[illegible] that the Presiden[illegible]ity not un[illegible] ings, small for a rela[illegible] a reluc[illegible] on a reluctant [illegible] instances I [illegible]. But since the [illegible]ailing passion, his nature, [illegible] utter uncon[illegible] character. Since, in[illegible] unhappy mistake, [illegible] has been openly [illegible] this floor, and [illegible] republican in[illegible] ought to be driven [illegible] probability of repe[illegible] undoubted abuse, [illegible] no call of Congress for a report of [illegible] stipend or money-[illegible] the President. It is [illegible] calling for it, moved [illegible] for his re-election, [illegible] meet [illegible] and an effort to vin[illegible] republican institutions would be denounc[illegible] assault on the President, [illegible] placed enough beyond [illegible] on this extraordinary [illegible] has been no 'at[illegible] to appreciate it in the light of history. One [illegible] the number of beneficiaries as many as [illegible] questioned that there [illegible] the category. Thirteen relations of the President billeted on the country, not one of whom but for this relation[illegible] brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worst Governments whose office is a family possession. Beyond this list of thirteen are [illegible] revelations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations obtained appointments for others in their circle, so that every relation became a centre of influence, while the Presidential family extended indefinitely. Mr. Sumner here quoted from American authorities on nepotism, and said that but one President, Adams, had ever appointed relatives to office, and that public sentiment condemned these appointments. Mr Sumner then answered the apologies of the President, and continued. Assuming that, in case of positive merit, in designating a citizen for a particular post, the President might appoint a relation, it would be only where merit was so shining that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be such as to make a citizen a candidate, without regard to family. But no such merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our President, some of whom have done little but bring scandal upon the public service,—at least one is tainted with fraud, and another, with the commission of the Republic abroad, has been guilty of indiscretions inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of republican principles, they have been retained in office after their unfitness became painfully conspicuous by testimony before Congressional Committees; one of these, a brother-in-law, was implicated in bribery and corruption. It is said that at last, after a considerable delay, the President has consented to his removal. Here I leave for the present this enormous pretension of nepotism, swollen to elephantiasis which, as nobody can defend, I pass to gift-taking, which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men, even in our country, have taken gifts, but it is not known that any President has before repaid a portion with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible. For the President to select Cabinet Councillors and other officers from among those from whom he has taken gifts is an *anomaly* in Republican annals. An ancient Patriarch feared Greeks bearing gifts, and these words have become a proverb:—"But there are Greeks bearing gifts elsewhere than at Troy."

A public man can traffic with such only at his peril, and at its appearance a prayer should be said, "Lead us not into temptation." The President notoriously has taken gifts while in the public service at some at least after he had been elected President, until the Galena tanner of a few hundred dollars a year, to borrow the words of my colleague, one of his supporters, is now rich in houses, lands, and stock above his salary, being probably the richest President since General Washington. He has appointed to his Cabinet "Greeks bearing gifts," without seeming to see the indecorum, if not the indecency, of the transaction. At least two, if not three, of these Greeks, having no known position in the Republican party, or influence in the country, have been selected as counsellors in National affairs, and are heads of great Departments of the Government. Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State, appointed as a compliment, differ in character from the other threat. The President, feeling under personal obligations to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him a complimentary nomination, with the understanding that after confirmation, he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Senator Fessenden, as we passed out of the Senate Chamber immediately after the confirmation, who said he "never heard before of a man nominated as Secretary of State merely as a compliment." But this only another case of the public service subordinated so personal considerations, not only in the Cabinet, but in other offices. There is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he so blind as to Thomas Murphy? The Custom House of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent, whose want of recognition in Republican party was outbalanced by the President and whose gifts have become notorious; and when the demand for his removal was irresistible, the President accepted his resignation, with an effusion of sentiment natural toward a patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer. I have now completed a survey of two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated, in which we are compelled to see the President. In these things he shows himself; this is no portrait drawn by a critic or an enemy. Its original stands forth, saying, Behold the generosity I practice to my relations at the expense of the public service; also, the gifts I take, and then my way of rewarding my patrons, at the expense of the public service. In the open exhibition we see how the Presidency, instead of a trust, has become a perquisite. A President that can do such things, and not recognize at once the error he has committed, shows that super-eminence of egotism under which the Constitution, international law, and municipal law, to say nothing of Republican Government in its primary principles, are all subordinated to the Presidential will, and that this is a personal government. Add an insensibility to the honest convictions of others, and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension. Lawyers cite what are called "leading cases." A few of these show the Presidential will in constant operation, with but little regard to precedent or reason, so as to be a caprice, if it were not a pretension. Imitating the Popes in nepotism, the President has imitated them in an ostentatious assumption of infallibility. Other Presidents have entered upon office with a certain modesty and distrust, but our soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, entirely a new man, in entering upon the sublimest duties, before which Washington and Jefferson had shrunk, said, in his inaugural: "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear." The next step, after the inaugural address, was the selection of a Cabinet, and in his selection of a Cabinet the general disappointment was only equalled by the general wonder. All tradition, usage, and propriety were discarded; the just expectations of the party that had elected him set at naught, and the safeguards of a Constitutional Government were subordinated to the personal pretensions of one man. Marked among the spectacles which followed and kindred in its character with the appropriations of a Cabinet as an individual property, was the appropriation of the offices of the country. Mr. Sumner here repeated the charges of nepotism in appointing relations to office, [illegible]

Mr. Sumner criticised in severe terms the conduct of the President in sending a message to Congress, March 6, 1869, asking them to set aside a fundamental law, in order that Mr. Stewart might enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury,—he (Mr. Stewart) being one of those from whom the President had received gifts. He next spoke of the military Ring at the White House, and said the Executive Mansion assumed the character of a military headquarters, to the dishonor of civil service; and in [illegible] disregard of precedent, the President surrounded himself with officers of the army, and [illegible] military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his staff, although Congress has shown a purpose to limit the employment of military officers in civil service by [illegible] different statutes. Mr. Sumner condemned the President for the taking away from [illegible] proper duties of officers in the army to make them Presidential Secretaries, in def[illegible] the subordination of the War Department to the General-in-Chief; the attempt [illegible] the duties of the Navy Department [illegible], so that orders were to be signed "A. E. B[illegible], Secretary of the Navy, by D. D. P[illegible], Admiral;" the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War Department; military interference in elections; the effort to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, which limited the President's power of appointment; Presidential interference with political questions and party movements in distant States, from Louisiana to New York.

Mr. Sumner also again referred at length to the San Domingo question in terms of condemnation, and said the whole contrivance, besides being [illegible] to the black Republic of Hayti, was an insult to the [illegible] race, not only abroad, but here at home. How a Chief Magistrate with four millions of colored fellow-citizens could have [illegible] this thing passes comprehension. The colored orator, Frederick Douglass, was selected by the President one of the Commissioners to visit San Domingo, and yet on his return, and almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was repelled from the common table of a mail steamer on the Potomac, where the other Commissioners were already seated, and through him was the African race insulted and their equal rights denied. But the President, whose commission he had borne, did not say anything to right this wrong; and a few days later, when entertaining the Commissioners at the Executive Mansion, he actually forgot the colored orator whose services he had bought. But this indignity is in unison with the rest. After insulting the black Republic, it is easy to see how natural it was to treat with insensibility the representative of the African race.

Here I stay, this presentment, under its various heads, beginning with nepotism and gift-taking officially compensated, and ending in contrivance against San Domingo, with indignity to the African race, not because it is complete, but because it is enough. With sorrow unspeakable, I have made this expose of pretensions, which, for the sake of republican institutions, every good citizen should wish expunged from history; but I had no alternative. The President himself insists upon putting them in issue. He will not allow them to be forgotten. As a candidate for re-election, he invites judgment and now the question of duty is presented to the Republican party. I like that word. It is a mandate of duty that we must act upon. Do Presidential pretentions merit the sanction of party? Can Republicans, without departing from all obligations, whether of party or patriotism, recognize our ambitious Cæsar as their proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsibility of his prolonged Empire? I put these questions solemnly, as a member of the Republican party, with all the earnestness of a life devoted to the triumph of this party. With me, the party was country and mankind; but with the adoption of all these Presidential pretensions, party loses its character and drops from its sphere. It ceases to be Republicanism, and becomes "Grant men." It is no longer a political party, but a personal party. For myself, I say openly, I am no man's man, nor do I belong to any personal party.

Mr Sumner spoke at length on the one-term principle. "The attempt to change the character of the Republican party," said Mr. Sumner, "begins by the assault on the principle of one term for President. The influence of the President has increased, is increasing, and might be diminished; but this excellent work, well worth the best efforts of all, is more important than is the limitation to one term. There is a demand for reform in the civil service, and the President formally adopts this demand. But he neglects the first steps which depend on himself. But from this we may judge his little earnestness. Beyond all question civil service reform must begin with the limitation of the Presidential [illegible], so that the temptation to use the appointing power for personal ends may disappear from our system, and this great disturbing force cease to exist. If the President is sincere for reform, it will be easy for him to set an example by declaring his adhesion to the one-term principle; but, even if he fails, we must do our duty."

In alluding to our foreign relations, Mr. Sumner said he felt bound to say that never before has their management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without character. In every direction is muddle; muddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, muddle with distant Corea, muddle with Venezuela, muddle with Russia, muddle with England—on all sides one diversified muddle. To this condition are we reduced. When before in our history have we reached any such pass as that to which we have been carried in our questions with England. Are these the laurels for a Presidential candidate?

Mr. Sumner concluded: "I await the determination of the National Convention, where are the delegates from my own much honored Commonwealth, with whom I rejoice to act. Not without anxiety do I wait, but with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into its ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man."

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The number of striking workmen in New York at present is at least 15,000, and meetings by the dozen are held every night. The strike of piano-forte makers is just now attracting more public attention than any other, since they not only demand the eight-hour rule, but also an increase in wages of 20 per cent. The manufacturers assert if they yield to this, pianos must be sold at so heavy an advance that sales with fall off one-half. Horse-shoers have established their headquarters at Constitution Hall. They number 4,000. Marble-cutters and polishers state that their strike is nearly ended. Pattern-makers are gaining ground numerically, but no substantial result has attended their movement yet. Cabinet-makers say they are near the end of their effort. All manufacturers of importance have acceded. Grocery and tea house clerks, quarrymen, coach makers, and carriage blacksmiths contemplate an immediate strike, and so do the French cooks, who work fourteen hours a day.

STOCKS.

The course of speculation on Stock Exchange to-day was marked by a firmer tone and increase in business. The advance in the general list was slight, and the market at intervals was very irregular. The chief advance was in Northwestern common, from 73⅝ to 74⅛. In connection with this movement, it is stated that Daniel Drew recently had some stock delivered to him on an old "put," and that he was making a movement for the purpose of transferring this stock to some one else at a higher price. The Clark party had the reputation of buying Lake Shore, and the stock rose to 95⅛. Erie common shares formed a marked exception to the general steadiness, and declined from 64¼ to 62⅜. The occasion of this decline was the continued sales for English account. There was a heavy decline in Erie at London to-day, and on the Stock Exchange here there was a wide difference between regular stock and seller 60. On this Erie question London has decidedly the advantage of New York. London commenced buying at 35 and bought enormous amounts up to 60, and New York sold stock at these figures. Within a few weeks past, London has been selling stock largely back to New York at from 75 to 62⅜, thus making a very handsome profit and rolling up a balance against us. There has already been considerable specie shipped against sales of Erie in this market.

SPECIE.

The specie engagements for to-morrow are large, and in excess of previous estimates, exceeding $2,000,000.

MONEY

was easy during the day, and closed at 4 to 6 for call loans.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues firm, and bankers show no disposition to yield. There are no bond bills making, and commercial bills are very scarce. Cotton, our chief export staple, is much higher here than in Liverpool, and cotton exports are very light.

GOLD

was strong during the day, with all business at 114 to 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are quiet and firm.

PACIFIC BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 104¼@104¾; Union Pacific firsts, 93¾@93⅞; land grants, 80½@81; incomes, 86@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

For flour the inquiry was moderate, and, under large arrivals, prices of most grades were lower; holders of choice family grades do not care to sell unless at former prices. No. 2 and superfine plenty and easier. At the close the market was dull and heavy for most grades. Inquiry for wheat moderate, but with light receipts prices were well supported; demand chiefly for export. Winter quiet and tame. At the close the market was quiet and tame. Demand chiefly for export confined to spring. Pork lower and tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONDITION OF MR. BENNETT.

NEW YORK, May 31.—At noon to-day James Gordon Bennett was perfectly unconscious, and sinking rapidly. His son and daughter sailed from Liverpool yesterday for this city.

At 1 a. m. Mr. Bennett was not expected to live through the night.

THE STOKES CASE.

District Attorney Garvin received from John McKeon, counsel of Edward Stokes, a copy of the interrogatories which he wishes Marcus Cicero Stanley and Dorian B. Eaton, who are now in Europe to answer. It is very difficult for outsiders to see any connection between McKeon's questions and the murder of James Fisk, Jr. Should Judge Garvin allow the interrogatories to pass unchallenged, they will be forwarded to a lawyer in London, with authority to examine Stanley and Eaton, and send their replies, made under oath, to this city.

THE STRIKERS.

The great strike continues, with every prospect of success. The different organizations held a large and enthusiastic meeting this morning. The picture-frame makers, who returned to work on the eight-hours system, have again struck, with a view of compelling the employers, one and all, to adopt the movement. The marble-polishers are still on a strike, and as determined as ever. A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed to-day among the German cabinet-makers, in consequence of the very satisfactory report of the delegation appointed to interview the Governor. The piano-forte makers met this morning, and the workmen of Haynes Brothers marched in a body to the manufactory, where they were received by the senior partner, who said: "We have concluded to yield to you for the present, reserving the right to make such changes as circumstances may from time to time suggest. On Monday next our factory will open with the eight hour system for day-men, and 20 per cent increase for piece-work." Messrs. Steinway are still willing to give workmen nine hours, or to increase their wages 10 per cent under the present system. Any further concession, however, is regarded as impossible, and the firm will hold out for any length of time rather than yield to a demand they consider preposterous.

ILLINOIS.

Henslee, the Wife-Murderer Found Guilty and Sentenced to Twenty Years in the Penitentiary—Fire at Auburn—Political—Sentenced to be Hung.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 31.—This morning at 8 o'clock, immediately after the opening of the Circuit Court, Mr. Whitney, of Pekin, State's Attorney of the Tazewell Judicial Circuit, arose and commenced the closing argument for the people in the Henslee wife-murder case. Mr. Whitney spoke until a quarter after 12 o'clock, when the Court took a recess until half past 1 o'clock this afternoon. Upon the reopening of Court the Judge gave his instructions to the jury, which were decidedly voluminous, and shortly after 3 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict. At 8 o'clock this evening, after being out four hours, the jury returned into the Court with their verdict, which was, that the prisoner, Henry Henslee, was guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for twenty years. Upon the announcement of the verdict the prisoner, who had sat in the Court room for days almost as rigid and unmoved as a statue, manifested but a single sign of emotion, and that was by a few tears which gathered in his eyes and ran down his cheeks. Otherwise he appeared as self-possessed, steady-nerved, and under as complete self control as any man in the Court room. Henslee evidently greatly feared that his punishment would be hanging, and the few tears which he shed upon the announcement of the verdict were doubtless the result of emotions of agreeable disappointment that his punishment was comparatively so light. When the jury retired, ten were for a verdict of guilty of murder, and two for acquittal; of the ten, seven were for hanging the prisoner and three for punishment in the Penitentiary for terms varying from fourteen to thirty years. The universal opinion here is that the verdict of guilty of murder is right, but many believe the jury were entirely too lenient in fixing the punishment of a man whom they had adjudged guilty of the horrible crime of deliberate and cold blooded murder of his wife and companion, and the mother of his children, at but twenty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Such a verdict is regarded as a poor commentary on justice. The speech of Mr. Whitney, to-day, in closing the argument for the people, was certainly most masterly and eloquent. For three long hours he had Judge, jury, the bar, and a crowded Court-room of spectators spell-bound. Many say that the speech was one of the most eloquent and powerful ever delivered before a jury in Jacksonville.

This afternoon the Grand Jury of the Morgan County Circuit Court found an indictment for murder against John Douglass, who killed Fills True, at Jordanville, on Thursday of last week, and who is now incarcerated in the jail here for the crime.

SPRINGFIELD, May 31.—Quite an extensive fire took place at Auburn, a few miles south of here, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, resulting in the total destruction of Rauch & Co.'s elevator, loss $30,000, and J. N. Squire & Co.'s large flouring mill, loss $40,000; insurance very small. The fire department of this city was telegraphed for, and arrangements were all made to send one steamer down by a special train, when word was received that the fire had burned out and no further danger was felt.

A Liberal Republican Club was organized here last night, with the Hon. Newton Bateman as President, and E. L. Gross, Secretary.

PONTIAC, Ill, May 31.—The trial of John Soter, who murdered William Rollings on the first day of April last, commenced on Monday of this week before the Hon. C. H. Wood, Judge. The Jury returned a verdict, yesterday, finding him guilty of murder in the first degree and fixing the penalty at death by hanging. The case was managed for the people by C. C. Strawn, State's Attorney, assisted by A. E. Harding, and the defence by L. E. Payson. The prisoner received the verdict with stolid indifference. This is the first verdict of the kind ever rendered in this county.

THE TREATY.

The London Times Considers the Arbitration a Failure—The Matter Considered by the Washington Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The opinion still almost unanimously prevails among Senators that the treaty has failed, and there is no possibility for the Senate amendments to the Granville protocol being agreed to. A new development in the character of one of the amendments to the treaty has been made to-day which, perhaps may account for the reception which it has met at the hands of the English Cabinet. It is to the effect that we agree to withdraw the consequential claims from the Geneva Conference, without prejudice, however, to our future right to present them.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Times* to-day asserts that there never has been any genuine agreement between England and America touching indirect claims. It cannot help thinking that if the official telegrams on the subject had been communicated directly to the foreign Ministers of either Government, instead of being filtered through a medium, the chasm which separated them would have been recognized long ago. "With the correspondence before us," concludes the *Times*, "we must consider the failure of arbitration inevitable. We may thank the American Senate for this. Had it accepted the supplemental article without amendment, our position would have been awkward."

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Derby urged the Government to produce the text of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington with the Senate's amendment. The House needed a thorough understanding of the present position of the negotiations. Mr. Granville replied that the American Congress would adjourn on Monday. The negotiations had not yet been brought to a close; hence it would be impossible for the Government to comply with the demands of the noble Lord.

Earl Grey wished to know whether the Government would proceed with the arbitration if the indirect claims should not be withdrawn. The country, he said, regarded the situation with great alarm.

Mr. Granville declined to answer this question. He indignantly denied that the Government had involved the country in trouble.

Lord Cairns said the Government was straining a principle in refusing to submit the documents.

The Marquis of Salisbury begged to be informed what instructions had been given to the British representatives before the Geneva Board as to their action in case the American Government should not withdraw the indirect claims.

Granville again declined to answer.

Lord Westbury advised the Government to make a complete declaration.

Granville replied that the Government was frequently favored with Lord Westbury's advice, and suggested the impropriety of repeating questions when warning had twice been given that answers were, at present, impossible. He advised that invectives be reserved for the occasion when the Government could defend themselves, when they could clear themselves from insinuations, without foundation, thrown on them.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Disraeli's inquiries for information, Gladstone promised to give him satisfactory answers when the American Congress was adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Cabinet met to-day, all the members being in attendance except the Attorney General. The session continued for more than three hours, most of the time being devoted to conversation concerning our relations with England, those present expressing their concurrence in the views of the President and Senate embodied in the amended additional article to the Treaty as the ultimatum to the British Government. No despatches had been received, up to the time of adjournment, showing any change in the relations of the two Governments.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Bishop Merrill presided over the Methodist General Conference to-day. The report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern was adopted unanimously. The Conference then proceeded to the election of Book Agents. There were several candidates for the position of Book Agents at New York. Among them were Dr. Tomlinson, Dr. Nelson, of Wyoming; S. W. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Rev. Thomson Mitchell; J. Philips, of Cincinnati (a layman); R. J. P. McGee, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Crawford, of New York; E. Thomas, of San Francisco, and J. M. Kennedy. Rev. Mr. Lanahan was nominated, but peremptorily declined. While the balloting proceeded, a resolution, that the boundaries of the East Genesee Conference shall not be changed till September, was adopted.

The report of the Investigating Committee showed that irregularity in counting votes gave the editorship of the *Ladies' Repository* to Mr. Wentworth by one majority. Thereupon Mr. Wentworth resigned. Meanwhile the Conference balloted for Agents of the Book Concern. There was no choice on the first ballot, and a second ballot was taken, but before the announcement of the result a recess was taken.

The result of the ballot for Book Agents was announced as follows: Rev. Dr. R. Nelson, of Wyoming, 262; J. M. Philips, of Cincinnati, a layman, 165. These gentlemen were thereupon declared duly elected Book Agents for New York City.

On motion of Mr. Ives, Dr. Erastus Wentworth was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository* by acclamation, Dr. Macaulay having withdrawn his candidacy.

The Committee of Nine, to whom was referred the memorial from the preachers of New Orleans, asking for the election of an additional Bishop of African descent in the South, presented their reports. They consider it a very reasonable request, and think compliance with it will show that the Methodist Episcopal Church opens its doors to men of all color and races. They consider color or race as no bar to the Episcopacy. Being of African descent does not prevent eligibility to the highest office in the Church. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Education was then taken up. It proposes, among other things, that the General Conference shall elect a Corresponding Secretary, who shall give his entire time to the educational interest of the Church, and the establishment of a Bureau of Educational Statistics. Adopted.

Report No 2 of the Committee on Book Concern was presented. It provides for the establishment of an agency for books of the Concern at Denver and Colorado City, and the publication of a weekly newspaper at the latter place, to be known as the Colorado *Christian Advocate*. Adopted.

Rev. Luke Hitchcock and J. M. Walden were elected Book Agents at Cincinnati, the former receiving 223 votes and the latter 208.

The Committee on Hymn Books reported that the Hymn Book was greatly in need of revision, and recommended that it be revised by the book editor in New York; that he shall submit it to the Book Committee, who shall in turn submit it to the Bishops, and, if approved by those authorities, it shall be published by the Book Concern.

The report was not adopted.

The proposition created much argument *pro* and *con*.

The Conference adjourned.

American Baptist Educational Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Baptist National Educational Convention closed its sessions last evening. Papers were read yesterday by Professor C. H. Lavy, of South Carolina, and Rev. T. G. Jones, of Tennessee. A permanent organization was effected, under the name of the American Baptist Educational Commission, and Alva H. Harvey, D. D., of Massachusetts, was elected President.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—PASSED UP—Props Annie Craig, Passaic, Blanchard, Mineral Rock. Barks Golden West, Kate Darley, Maria. Schrs Fayette Brown, J. W. Gifford, Wend the Wave, E. Harmon, P. Hannah.

PASSED DOWN—Props Lawrence, Forest City. Barges Hackett, Wetmore, Fay. Brig Butcher Boy. Schrs Samuel Mather, Celia, Jeffrey.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Lowell, Edith Champlain. Barks Elizabeth Jones, Monitor. Schrs Frank Perew, Kingfisher, A. Rogers, Czar, New Dominion, Reed, Case, Empire State, Lathrop City, New London, Maumee Valley, Foster, Portland, Anna Grover, Evalina Bates.

PASSED DOWN—Props Tweed, Prindiville, Keweenaw. Bark Mary Merritt. Schr Young America.

WIND—West.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 31.—Serrano has resigned as Generalissimo of the troops operating against the Carlists in the Basque provinces, and Lieutenant General Elchque has been appointed his successor.

The excitement which was occasioned by Marshal Serrano's lenient treatment of the Carlists, and the announcement that his course was sustained by the Government, has measurably subsided, and a better feeling prevails in the Cortes. It is now stated that Serrano will assume the duties of President of the Council, which it was understood he would do when Admiral Topete temporarily accepted the position, on the formation of the Ministry. It is also probable that the resolution of censure of Marshal Serrano, which was introduced in the Cortes by Senor Zorilla, on the part of the Opposition, will be withdrawn.

PARIS, May 31.—Many of the Carlist officers and soldiers who fled into France have gone to Bourges. Alava, Cabecilla, and other Chiefs of bands have reached Bayonne. They had passports signed by Serrano.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

A powder magazine exploded at Oswestry, in Shropshire, to-day. Six persons were instantly killed.

Fleury, the absconding Cashier of the Limerick Bank, who was supposed to have fled to America, has surrendered himself to the officers of justice.

Miss Kellogg, the American prima donna, sings at Buckingham Palace on the 20th.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The London *Lancet* says that the report of Bismarck's serious illness is unfounded.

Government Bacon Contracts.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Despatches received by the Chamber of Commerce, from New York, state that the Government clear bacon contracts were awarded for the lower agencies to McDonald, of Leavenworth, at $11.67 to $13.25 per hundred, and for the upper agencies to Cochrane, of Des Moines, at $8.15 to $11.05.

Commemoration-Day—A Serenade—Political.

ELGIN, May 31.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Commemoration day was observed in this city in a manner exceeding all similar demonstrations that have occurred hitherto. The possession included the Elgin Post of the Grand Army of the Republic Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Elgin Zouaves, the Fireman of the city, and the entire fire department. The ceremony of strewing the graves was gone through at each grave, a little girl, in spotless white, standing to signify the resting place of the brave who sleep in the Cemetery. The oration was delivered by General Osborne, of Chicago, who to fully 5,000 hearers, spoke for over an hour, on the occasion, and the events that it commemorated. The speech included some excellent advice in relation to the duties of the hour, and glowingly appealed for that universal brotherhood that should thenceforth animate the people of an entire country, North and South. The demonstration throughout was magnificent.

In the evening, a serenade was given General Osborne, and speeches were made by Generals Osborne and Lynch, and Colonels Joslyn and Wilcox.

The sentiment hereabouts for honest Horace is on the increase immensely. There's not a solitary Democrat in the city opposed to him, and the great mass of the Republicans are well leavened by an outspoken and fearless legion of Liberal Republicans. The Greeley men will form a club on Thursday evening, and commence the war in earnest.

S. L. TAYLOR.

—George F. Clark, attached to Noyes' Circus, in making an ascension in a balloon in Memphis, struck against the Jackson Block, when the ropes supporting the trapeze, on which he was seated, parted, letting him fall to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, cutting and bruising him in a horrible manner. Little or no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At 72 Lincoln-st., Archie, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Campbell.

Funeral to-day, Saturday, the 1st, at 10 a. m., to Rosehill.

McDERMOTT—At Forestville, New York, on the 25th ult., only daughter of Wm. McDermott, of this city, aged 3 years.

The remains will be brought to Chicago, and escorted from the residence of Mr. Durkee, 232 South Sangamon-st., to Graceland Cemetery, at 2 o'clock this p. m.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F and A. M. Work on the F. C. Degree this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Lessing Hall, 12 North Clinton-st. Brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

There will be a convocation of Union Park Lodge at the lodge hall 681 West Lake-st., this Saturday evening for work on M. M. Degree. All Brethren are invited to be present.

CHAS. PERKINS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

The members are hereby notified that Duane Lodge, No 11, will confer all degrees upon its members Monday evening June 3; and on the following Monday evening will hold a Rebecca Degree Sociable for the purpose of conferring the Rebecca degree upon members and their wives.

JOHN D. MURPHY, R. S.

HATS.

SUMMER HEAD DRESS

For Gentlemen's Wear.

The best stock of the above to be found west of New York City, is at

BREWSTER'S,

No. 38 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

ALIVE AGAIN.

J. FREEMAN, the well-known hatter, burned out at No. 267 South Clark-st., has opened again at No 319 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk, where his patrons will find him with a good stock, and, as usual, ready to sell a little cheaper than any one else. Give him a call. You will not regret it.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HYDE PARK CEMENT PIPE WORKS.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that Mr. F. B. J. Read, who has heretofore been acting as my agent in the charge of the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, at Hyde Park, Illinois, has no longer any authority to act in any manner for me, as the agent of said Works.

Mr. Henry Evans is now my only authorized agent to conduct said Works and collect all debts.

All the machinery, buildings, stock on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured, together with the license to manufacture and sell under the patent rights owned by me, are hereby offered for sale. Inquire of Henry Evans, at the office of the Works at Hyde Park.

EDWARD L. BAKER,

Proprietor Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works.

BRICK.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 Chicago Brick, for immediate delivery.

DUNNE & SCANLAN,

161 East Monroe-st

BUSINESS CARDS.

CANNEL COAL,

FOR SALE BY

ROGERS & CO.,

144 Market-st.

Branch Office, 116 Twenty-second-st.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Insurance Agency

REMOVED TO

3 & 4 Bryan Block,

168 & 170 LA SALLE-ST.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor,

Removed to Room 22 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

REMOVAL.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,

PAPER DEALERS,

Removed to 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

$50,000

WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.

The undersigned invite proposals for any part or the whole of $50,000 bonds to be issued June 1, 1872, payable in three years, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum payable semi-annually. The bonds will be issued by the West Chicago Park Commissioners to take up $50,000 in bonds due on that day, and will be a lien on all the taxable property of West Chicago in pursuance of law. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned until June 1 at 2 o'clock p. m., to be addressed at the German National Bank, Chicago.

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

Treasurer of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

HENRY PILGRIM,

Supervisor and ex officio Treasurer of the Town of West Chicago.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WM. Y. DANIELS,

367 Wabash-av., Chicago,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Cigars & Tobaccos.

AGENT for the WORLD-RENOWNED

"LONE JACK"

SMOKING TOBACCO,

BY AUTHORITY OF THE FOLLOWING

Notice to the Trade:

"I have this day appointed Wm. Y. Daniels, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., Sole Agent for the sale of my brands of Smoking Tobaccos in the Northwestern States.

"JNO. W. CARROLL,

"Manufacturer."

"Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 17, 1872.

Also, AGENT for the CELEBRATED

"GILT EDGE"

CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ *All orders promptly attended to.*

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday,

during

June, July, and August,

we shall close

our Wholesale House

at 2 o'clock p. m.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

PAPER.

PAPER.

For the better accommodation of our WEST SIDE patrons, we have opened a Branch Store at

No. 71 West Washington-st,

Where will be found a full stock of our own manufacture, and a complete line of all kinds of Paper.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

344 & 346 Wabash-av., and

71 W. Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

INSURANCE CLAIMS WANTED.

Cash paid for policies in the State, of Chicago; Garden City, Aurora; Putnam, of Hartford, and Franklin, of Cincinnati.

[illegible]

TO LOAN—$100,000

In one sum, or in two sums of $50,000 each; interest [illegible] per cent per annum.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

[illegible] West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

All the prominent Piano and Music Dealers of the South Side will close their Places of Business, on Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, during the Summer Season (from June 1st to September 1st), the object being to afford their employes an opportunity for Recreation.

The list embraces Messrs. Lyon & Healy, Smith & Nixon, Geo. F. Root & Sons, Root & Cady, W. W. Kimball, A. Reed & Sons, and J. Bauer & Co.

EGGS.

Just received in good shipping order, 150 brls. Eggs; 50 cases do. For sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 72 West Lake-st.

BUTTER.

200 Firkins prime. 150 Tubs choice Dairy. 50 Jars choice Dairy. For sale by

WM. LITTLE & CO., 72 West Lake-st.

OFFICE BASKETS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

Garden and Cemetery

VASES

For sale by HOVEY & CO., 17 & 19 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two new 6-room houses, and lots, on Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash and Butler-sts. Price, each, $2,500. Rent, $30 per month. Call at No. 9 under Douglas House.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,

Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,

Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,

Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

$166,000!

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Boughton Gift Enterprise, St. Joseph, Michigan, will positively take place July 4th.

First Capital Gift, $40,000!

TICKETS, $2.00!

NO POSTPONEMENT!

For full particulars, list of prizes, references, tickets, &c., address

CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich.

NEURIL.

INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR NEURALGIA.

Price $1 and $2 per Bottle.

E. F. CRONY & CO., 511 N. Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FULLER & FULLER, Wholesalers.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at [illegible] 9 a. m.

[illegible] Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at [illegible] 9 p. m.

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at [illegible] 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at [illegible] 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at [illegible] 7 p. m.

"POLITICAL ACTIVITY."

A General Commotion Among Chicago Government Officials.

How They Feel with Regard to the Contemplated Changes.

Spicy Gossip Concerning Both the "Outs" and the "Ins."

The news contained in yesterday's TRIBUNE regarding the resignations of the United States officials was exciting reading for the employes and hangers on around the Custom House, and the high up gentlemen who were in the secret, readily admitted the exactness of the information. They felt that it was too true, and that their tenure of office was uncertain and precarious. It was the absorbing topic of conversation, and the probabilities and possibilities of the near future were speculated upon with nervous agitation. There was no peace of mind anywhere, and the burdened souls eased the pressure by the utterance of choice imprecations invoking all kinds of condemnation on the flesh and spirits of the men who created the unwelcome commotion. There was no help for it, however; the music had to be faced, and attention was turned to considering who would succeed to the vacancies. "Colonel" Keefe was discussed very fully by his cotemporaries in office, and they agreed that he would not do at all. They insisted that his arithmetical and orthographical attainments would not reflect lustre upon the Administration at Washington, and the notion that he would represent the Irish population was simply laughed at. The intimate relations existing between him and Mr. Farwell were not considered sufficiently strong to compel his appointment. General White seemed to be the coming Collector of Customs, that is if a concurrence of opinion on the part of many politicians and officials is any indication. The following card from that gentleman explains itself:

CHICAGO, May 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I perceive that I am set down in your issue of this morning as a "candidate" for a Federal office. If that means that I have made application for such an appointment, please allow me space to say that the statement is erroneous. Respectfully yours,

JULIUS WHITE.

A rumor was current that General White's name had been sent to the Senate, but it was not authenticated. Mr. McLean left in the morning for Washington and Philadelphia. Up to the time of his departure he had not received an official notice of the acceptance of his resignation. No one expected it would be declined, however.

Some friends of Mr. Ayres, the Deputy Collector, thought he was entitled to the place, if the Civil Service rules were not treated as a dead letter. That gentleman was prepared to submit to any examination required, and expressed confidence in his ability to prove that he knew more of Custom House management generally, and of this Custom House in particular, than any other official inside its walls. His friends agreed with him, and quoted, for his comfort, the following order issued in April last, and published in the papers on the 19th of that month:

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The following Executive order has been issued:

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service, having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules already adopted, have recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect. The recommendations, as published, are approved, and provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made, and the 13th of the rules adopted on the 19th of December last is amended to read as published. The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various Departments, and while the right of all persons in official position to take part in politics are acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

As a sequel to the foregoing, the papers containing it give a synopsis of the regulations promulgated by the Advisory Board of the Civil Service, of which the following is a portion:

Regarding the customs service, the Board recommends that when vacancies occur in the chief positions, the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain if there be suitable and available persons already in the customs service within the district in which such a *chief vacancy* occurs, and if such persons are found that the appointment shall be made from them; but if they are not found, it may be at discretion.

His friends presented these extracts as more soothing than the balm of Gilead. They did not know how he could be overlooked in the selection, especially as the President, in his order, indorsed the rules recommended by the Civil Service Board. Ayres plainly came within the scope of the rules. Any way, they expected inquiry to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain if "suitable and available" persons could not be found in the "customs service," in which a "chief vacancy" had occurred, and of the result of that inquiry they possessed no fears. Mr. Ayres' "suitableness" was apparent to them, and his "availability" to himself. In justice to him it is proper to mention that he refused to be comforted by any such plausible representations, and did not entertain the slightest hope of promotion.

Mr. Campbell has not returned from Washington yet. His son, when passing through the corridor, was accosted by Ayres with the remark: "So your dad has resigned!" The fact was mournfully acknowledged. At a caucus, if it can be called a caucus, of Custom-House officers, the Campbell family was discussed at some length. One gentleman stated that the Marshal was brother-in-law to John Russel Jones, and came from Galena, where he had been once engaged in the grocery business, and subsequently served his country in the capacity of a steamboat stockholder. According to the further statement of the same gentleman he got the Marshalship through the influence of Jones, whose house and furniture he bought when Jones was sent to Europe to keep Belgium in order. They were letting the cat out of the bag, and, encouraging each other the disclosures proceeded. According to another official the Campbells had all come to the Custom House; "In fact," said the gentleman, "there's a menagerie of Camels here." There were seven of the Campbell family in the old office, and there are five now,—the Marshal and his two sons in the Marshal's office, and his brother and his nephew in the Bankruptcy Department, with a younger Campbell in the Post Office. This nepotism was deprecated by the gentlemen, though they confessed to the existence of an illustrious precedent.

Jake Rehm was seen in the building, but resolutely kept his mouth shut. He denied any knowledge of his probable appointment, but, notwithstanding, he is soon expected to wrap his "Marshal cloak around him."

There was some speculation regarding the Internal Revenue Department. Everybody seemed to be sorry for General Webster, who was pronounced a high-toned gentleman, and as good an officer as he was a soldier. Mr. Philip Wadsworth was most prominently spoken of as his successor, though Ham was regarded as one of Logan's pets; his place—the Appraisership—to be tendered to "Major" Phelps in case its incumbent was called up higher.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The old settlers of Kane County hold their annual picnic this year at Elgin, June 6. Judge Caton will deliver the opening address.

—E. F. Baldwin, late editor of the Peoria *Review*, is now connected with the Rock Island *Union* as assistant editor.

—C. L. Spencer, editor of the *Valley Clarion*, at Chester, Randolph County, has been spoken of for the Legislature.

—William Stewart, of Taylorville, recently sold for $700 a Durham bull weighing 1,825 pounds.

—General H. F. Sickels has disposed of his property in Moline for $62,000.

—The hail-storm of last Sunday was particularly severe in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, stones falling of the weight of half a pound.

—An elderly Englishman employed as herdsman by Abram Fry, eight miles south of Bloomington, was killed last Tuesday evening by a bull.

—Dr. Catlin, of Ogden, Champaign County, whose wife committed suicide by taking chloroform, five weeks since, killed himself, last Sunday night, by a dose of laudanum.

—Commencement exercises at the State Industrial University, Champaign, begin next Sunday afternoon with the baccalaureate sermon of Dr. Gregory. Tuesday evening, an address is expected by the editor of the *Prairie Farmer*. Wednesday evening, Dr. Edwards, President of the State Normal University, will address the College Societies. Thursday, the exercises begin, and it is probable that the Rev. Robert Collyer will speak in the evening of that day. A grand military display will close the affair, Friday afternoon.

—The Republicans of the Thirtieth District (Champaign and Piatt Counties,) will nominate Senator and Representatives, June 13; and M. L. Dunlap, THE TRIBUNE'S "Rural," is invited to run for Senator.

—Two boys went out in an unsafe boat, near Champaign, last Saturday, and one of them, George Smith, was drowned.

The bill for a United States District Court at Peoria passed the Lower House of Congress, Wednesday, 126 to 36, and its chances in the Senate are reported favorable. A similar bill failed in the Senate last session.

—Quincy and Springfield papers kept Memorial Day and suspended publication.

—Building improvements at Ottawa, now in progress, aggregate $214,000.

—Farmers complain of the fly in their winter wheat and the cut worm in their fields of corn.

—A cousin of Horace Greeley has just laid out an addition of twelve acres in the new village of Waterman, De Kalb County.

IOWA.

—Waterloo has voted $10,000 in aid of the Narrow Gauge Railroad from Des Moines to McGregor.

—George D. Wood, owner of the Town Clock building which fell in Dubuque, last Saturday, loses $6,100 by the disaster. John Bell & Co., dry goods, who occupied the building, lose $12,000.

—The subscriptions for stock-yards at Burlington amount to $25,000.

—The Des Moines *Register* says:

Of a Des Moines despatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE about the arrest of Banks, the mail-robber, the telegraph or the printers made a queer boggle. According to the printed version of the despatch, "Two nail-kegs and a number of rifled letters were found upon the prisoner's person." The novelty of the thing of the prisoner having two "nail-kegs" upon his person is explained when it is known that "two mail-bags" were the words in the original of the dispatch.

INDIANA.

The third trial of McDonald Cheek, at Brookville, for the murder of Benj. Harrison, has resulted in a sentence of imprisonment for life. A motion has been made for a new trial.

—Near Darlington, Boone County, last Sunday, the [illegible] of a farmer was killed by being thrown from the carriage *en route* to church. One of her children was badly hurt.

Republican Conventionist Plymouth, last Wednesday, nominated Charles W. Cathcart for Senator, and George A. Netherton for Representative.

—B. F. Pierce, of Crawfordsville, is the Republican nominee for Circuit Judge.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

There are rumors of a contemplated strike among working men in this city who favor the eight-hour principle of labor.

WISCONSIN.

A. H. Baldwin, son of D. A. Baldwin, of the West Wisconsin Road, has been appointed Superintendent, in place of R. S. Stimson, resigned.

—John Turner, editor of the Mauston *Star*, was elected District Attorney, and has convicted and sent to State Prison every keeper of brothels in Juneau County.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle* is enlarged.

—On Wednesday, the corner-stone was laid for a new Baptist Church, at Grand Rapids, to cost $60,000.

—The City of Grand Rapids has purchased Dea. William Holdane's residence for $11,000, and will make it a City Hall.

—The heirs of Nicholas McQuillan, who was killed at the Cooper street crossing, in Jackson, March, 1871, have sued the Michigan Central Railroad Company for $100,000 damages.

—J. H. Parsons, formerly Station Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at South Bend, Ind., and afterwards Trackmaster between Elkhart and Laporte, has been promoted to Superintendent of the Lansing Division, with office at Albion.

—The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says the Hon. Charles E. Stuart is regaining his health.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

The end of the Calumet and Hecla miners' strike having rendered the service of troops no longer necessary, Governor Baldwin, on Monday, officially notified General Cooke of that fact. The General accordingly sent a despatch to Major Bates directing him to return with his whole command. The several detachments will therefore probably return to their posts at once.

MINNESOTA.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet at St. Paul, June 19.

—Fillmore has voted $10,000 in aid of the Winona & Southern Railroad.

—A St. Paul jury has given Peter Le Claire $6,500 damages for injury received while in the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

—Several thousand pounds of sugar-beet seed, imported direct from Germany, have arrived at Minneapolis two months behind time, owing to red tape in the Custom House. This delay necessitates the holding of the seed another year.

—The Rev. Mr. Albrecht, Lutheran minister, was killed, the 24th, near Winona, by the fall of a bridge which he was crossing with a loaded team.

MISSOURI.

The new Insane Asylum, for which $200,000 has been appropriated, will be located at St. Joseph.

—The St. Louis police made a haul, the other night, of vile men and women who made an assignation-house of an unoccupied church.

—The monster snake, 25 feet long and as big around as a man's body, is making things lively in Johnson County. The Kansas City *News* says:

It has been seen on the ground and high up in the trees, and is exceedingly shy and afraid of the approach of man, as it always retreats, showing no disposition to attack any one, although those who have seen it say they tried no experiments to see how close they could come to it. It has been fired upon twice, but without effect as far as known. Sheep, hogs, and good-sized calves have been missed by farmers in that section, and they attribute their disappearance to the snake.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Catholics will build a costly church edifice in Central City, Col.

—Ground was broken at Julesburg, Tuesday, on the narrow-gauge line from that station to Golden.

—Colorado papers publish startling news of the Ute war, which has broken out near Terra Amarilla, New Mexico. In Costilla, Conejos, and Saguacha, Indian outrages have already commenced, and a large number of men have been deprived of their horses and cattle, and in many localities the settlers are fleeing for their lives. The whole San Luis Valley region is in a blaze of excitement.

—The famous Falstaff Mine, at Little Cottonwood, Utah, has been sold, with the Buel furnaces, for $1,500,000.

Snow was very deep in Middle Park, Colorado, the 23d ult.

—Captain Edwin Scudder, a prominent merchant of Denver Col., took his own life, the 25th ult., because an indorsement for a friend was likely to result disastrously.

—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad has filed its route through New Mexico in the land office at Santa Fe.

—The Utah Northern Railroad, now progressing half a mile a day, will be completed to Logan, Cache County, by the end of July.

STORMS.

In Iowa and Illinois.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

One of the most severe wind storms in our history, passed over us last Thursday evening. The extent of its fearful ravages is not yet known to us, but every hour yesterday brought additional tidings of its ravages. From Batavia, in Jefferson County, to Oquawka and Quincy, in Illinois, the hurricane swept with resistless force, mowing down houses and tearing up forests as if they were mere playthings.

According to the best of our information, the storm struck Batavia about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, doing considerable damage to trees and fences. It passed directly east, tearing up the groves and demolishing the buildings, to a great extent, in the region of Danville. It then seemed to "fork out," one branch travelling southeasterly, crossing the Mississippi somewhere near Skunk River, and the other going to the north, through Oquawka.

In the region of Danville, and thence to southeast, the storm was especially severe. The "Cardon School," a new brick school-house, near Danville, was utterly destroyed. The old frame school-house was lifted from its site and carried a great distance up the road. Mrs. Cardon's frame dwelling was destroyed, and all her children were more or less injured, although, by a miracle, none were killed. Some of her furniture was afterwards found two miles from the site of the house. Mr. John Long's kitchen, barn, and sheds were blown down. Mr. Westerbeck's house was also badly injured. Nearly all the barns in that vicinity are destroyed. Mr. Tivan's orchard was twisted to a wreck. Other orchards were destroyed, and shade trees were carried off like bits of paper. Near Carman, on the Burlington & Quincy Road, the telegraph poles were uprooted, and the wires broken for nearly a mile in width, where the storm crossed them.

The blast struck our immediate vicinity near the Ripley Tavern, and tore up everything as far as the old Franklin mills. The Walker bond-house and distillery were demolished. The glass in Mr. Wm. Orndoff's house was broken by hail larger than hens' eggs. His fences were torn down and scattered all over his farm. Twenty-five apple trees in Mr. Cressinger's orchard were carried away. In this vicinity the storm of wind and hail lasted for about half an hour.

At Oquawka the Baptist and Methodist Churches were unroofed, and about a dozen houses were destroyed, or materially damaged. We understand that several persons were badly injured at that point, but we were unable to learn the particulars.

Our own town was particularly fortunate. The storm broke just before reaching us, and passed both to the north and south of us. A wind prevailed here all night; but it was only the straggling remnants of the two furious armies of the air.

It is, of course, impossible to give, at this time, any idea of the amount of property destroyed, or life sacrificed. The damaged houses and fields must be enormous, and the personal injuries, when they become known, will not be slight. Altogether, the storm was the most severe of any that has visited our region for many years.

In Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 29.

Sunday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a terrible tornado swept over a width of 300 yards between five miles northeast of Versailles and the western boundary of Morgan County, destroying much property and several lives, and permanently injuring a number of persons. It commenced at the western boundary line between Morgan and Pettis Counties, and made a clean swath of six miles to Versailles, levelling the timber, demolishing the buildings, and killing stock, immense numbers of quail and prairie chickens, and destroying, as already remarked, several human lives. Near the Pettis line, five dwellings and the outbuildings and fruit trees were demolished and levelled. The dwelling, etc., of Messrs. Newkirk, Fisher, and others, to the number of seven, in the neighborhood of Versailles, were destroyed. Twelve farm dwellings, etc., in all were destroyed. Mr. Blossom and child were killed by a building falling on them. Thirteen others were seriously injured, five of whom are not expected to recover. The neighbors for miles around rushed to the scene of disaster, and, at last accounts, were doing all in their power to relieve the maimed and provide for the destitute.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, May 27.

Early yesterday morning, immense black clouds were visible in the west, all along the horizon, which continued to spread and come nearer and nearer, until they broke over the city with torrents of rain, and incessant thunder and lightning, which lasted for one hour and a half. Every street was flooded, and, even on Main street, where the ground was comparatively level, large dry goods boxes were floating in wild confusion hither and yon along the streets.

But the wildest sight, and one totally indescribable, was Palmyra avenue. Here the water came down with the velocity of lightning, carrying destruction in its trail. In many of the houses on Palmyra avenue the water was from three to four feet in depth, and all the household goods of the basement occupants floating, and large portions of it drifted out into the current, and were borne away to the river, and utterly lost.

At one time the water on Rock street was four feet in depth, and ran with the velocity of a mountain stream. A wagon belonging to Jordan & Nelson stood beside their stable on Rock street, and was carried off bodily by the water down the street and under the railroad bridge at the foot of said street where it was broken to pieces, fragments of it lodging under the first bridge.

The various wagon and foot bridges used to cross the sluices on the avenue were swept away like chaff and floated down into the general vortex at the river front.

From the vacant lots south of Hayward & Loomis' several large timbers 12x12 inches and thirty feet in length were carried by the water to the corner of Hill street and the levee, and there lodged against the freight house.

On the bottom lands at the western part of the city everything that would float was sailing around in splendid confusion, and some of the houses even were raised from their foundations. In close proximity to Bear Creek fences were torn down and floated off. A man named Chris. Whea, a German, who saw his fence going, caught hold of it, and was dragged with it into the water and down through the seething, boiling flood. He clung to it until his feet struck *terra firma* on the opposite side of the creek, where he clambered out on the bank, still clutching to the fence, finally he stepped upon a pile of sawdust, which sunk with him, turning him a complete summersault, and he staid some seconds with his heels in the air and his head under water. Finally he was rescued, though half drowned.

The house owned and occupied by Mr. J. E. Streeter, on Fifth street, south of Lyons, was struck by lightning during the storm, the electric fluid performing some strange freaks in its devious windings. This house was struck by two forks of lightning at the same time. One entered the chimney on the south gable of the house, cracked that side of the building more than two-thirds of the way down, entered the parlor stove through the pipe, throwing the door open with great violence, then ran across the floor to the bell wire, which it followed from the front door, down through the cellar and up again to where the bell was hung, burning the wire up entirely, and ringing the bell with great violence. The other fork struck the building just below the chimney, on the outside, and followed the water-spout around the building running down into the cistern and out again. It then passed in at the corner of the kitchen roof, and down through a safe or cupboard which sat in a corner, burning holes through four shelves and through every tin vessel, in one instance soldering two tin buckets together. Going through to the floor the fluid spread through the room, stunning Mrs. Streeter, who was in the room at the far side, so that she was unable to speak for half an hour. The dog stood between the lady and the stove. He was knocked down, and could not stand up for some time, though he tried repeatedly. Mrs. Streeter finally recovered entirely, and at the time of our visit she was lively as a cricket.

The house of Mr. Davis, at the West End, was said to have been struck, but we did not learn the extent of the damage.

One corner of Jordan & Nelson's new stable on Fourth street was struck, but not much damage was done.

There was doubtless other casualties in various parts of the city, but our space forbids further mention in this issue.

Some families, we learn, were left destitute by the effects of the storm, losing all they had in the world.

The oldest inhabitants say they never witnessed such a storm before in this country, or one more disastrous in its effects.

A Statement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this morning you publish a local paragraph, headed "Ugly, if True." We shall content ourselves, at present, with a denial of the truth of the matters which, you say, are stated in Wiltsie's affidavit, and, at the same time, say that our statements to the Insurance Companies of our loss in the October fire were entirely correct, so far as we then knew, and so far as we now know. We had not a dollar's worth of goods of any kind concealed by any member of the firm, or any one else, nor anything which we did not exhibit to the Agents of the Companies. When Wiltsie called on us a few days since, we exhibited to him our books, and gave him all the information we had; and, while we know that we were perfectly innocent of any wrong, yet we offered him to submit the matter to a number of honorable business men, and to enter into good security to pay any amount they might find we ought to pay to the Insurance Company represented by him. We have given Wiltsie a truthful statement of our affairs and business. We are engaged in our regular business, and are abundantly able to pay many times the amount he claims against us for his Company, and he knows it. There is no ground for fear or belief that, if a judgment shall be recovered against us, in this suit, for the whole amount claimed in the suit ($2,500), the Insurance Company will not be able to collect it at once upon an execution against our property; and that fact, also, Wiltsie knows. We are informed that he could not have procured an arrest in this case had he not sworn in his affidavit, substantially, that the damages sustained by his Company would be in danger of being lost, or the benefit of whatever judgment might be obtained would be in danger, unless we were held to bail. We have been forced to the conclusion that our arrest has been procured in the hope that we would submit to the unjust demands made upon us, rather than suffer from the injury to our business which it is supposed the prosecution of this action may effect. We, however, shall maintain our composure, and meet this action, confident that we shall convince a jury of our country of our innocence.

As an act of justice to us, we ask you to publish this note. Yours, respectfully,

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

CHICAGO, May 31.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Gold dull and steady all day; loans from 4 to 1 per cent for carrying, clearings $22,000,000. Bids for Government gold $4 500,000 at 113 5-100 to 114 15-100; awards $2,000,000, at 113 94-100 to 114 15-100.

Governments dull at about ⅛ to ¼ lower than Wednesday last.

State bonds quiet, Tennessees steady, Missouris firm.

Money easy; offered at 4 this afternoon with no takers.

Stocks opened steady at yesterday's noon prices, with the exception of Erie which was about 1 per cent lower. The market continued strong down to 1 p. m., when there was a slight decline after the second call. The market rallied and gained strength during the afternoon, although it was not very active. The closing prices show the advance as follows: New York Central scrip, 1½ per cent; Western Union, ⅜; Pacific Mail, ⅜c, North Western, 1⅛c, Lake Shore, ⅝c, Rock Island, ⅛c. The market closed quiet but very strong.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	117½
Coupons, '62	113⅞	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	113⅛	U. S. 10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	117
Coupons, new	116⅛	New 5s	112¾
State bonds:			
Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	72⅞	Old N. Carolinas	30½
New Tennessees	77⅞	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	53		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	92½	Rock Island	110¼
W. U. Telegraph	75¼	N. J. Central	108½
Quicksilver	33	St. Paul	57½
Adams Express	90	St. Paul preferred	78½
Wells & Fargo Ex	87	Wabash	75¼
American Express	76	Wabash preferred	88
United States Ex	81	Fort Wayne	98
Pacific Mail	75½	Terre Haute	22
New York Central	97¼	Terre Haute pfd	46
N. Y. Central scrip	94⅛	Chicago & Alton	116
Erie	63⅜	C. & A. preferred	117
Erie preferred	84	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅛
Harlem	120⅞	C., C. & C.	92½
Harlem preferred	130	C., B. & Q.	132
Michigan Central	118	Lake Shore	95⅞
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Indiana Central	38
Northwestern	74	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern pfd	94	Union Pacific stocks	39
Cent Pacific bonds	104⅛	Union Pacific bonds	88
Del. Lack & W	107	B. H. & Erie	8½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 7d; spring, 11s 9d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 49s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—1:20 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Weather fair and favorable. Wheat—spring, 11s 9d@12s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 49s. Received in the last 3 days 20,000 qrs, 15,000 of which were American.

LONDON, May 31—5 p. m.—Consols, 93¼; Bonds of '62, 90⅜; '65, 91⅞; '67, 93⅛; 10-40's, 89⅞.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes, 55f 25c. Specie in Bank of France, increased 10,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11⅝@11½d, Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. No. 1 spring wheat, 12s 1d, No. 2, 11s 9d; red winter, 12s 7d. Receipts—Wheat—past 3 days 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 48s 4d. Beef, 65s. Lard, 40s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The advance in and high price of cotton has not produced any effect on domestics, although jobbers show less disposition to clear. Brown sheetings remain as formerly, but bleached sheetings attract more attention, and considerable sales reported. Prints dull. Printing cloths are fully as firm, and 8c is given for 64x64 extras. In hosiery, worsted qualities are ordered freely for the fall trade at advanced prices. Cardigan jackets, which sold last season at $16.50, have been taken at $18.00. Foreign goods are quiet, but black and blue ribbons are in better request in medium and wide widths. The importations of dry goods for the week amount to $3,423,108, showing a decline of $507,000 as compared with last week.

The *Daily Bulletin* says: At auctions black cloths brought $3 75 for 4-4 bleached drills; 16½c for Taffeta ribbons No. 9; 85c for No. 5; $1 12½ for No. 10; $2 40 for No. 12; $2 35 for black; $2.85 for No. 80; $4 30 for No. 120; $6.00 for No. 300; $8 00 for No. 500; silk scarfs, 18@28c; cashmere shawls, $1.80; lace jackets, $1 87@25.00; applique cape, $11.40; 27-inch terrie, 40c; Parepa suiting, 12½c; Chinese suitings, 16c; Lady Lorne do, 17½c; 3-8 Blay linens 13c; Turkey reds, 14c; 27 inch satin stripe piques, 15c; 4 4 printed English percales, 17½c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 7,250; quality good; market quiet but strong and ¼ to ½c higher than last week, closing steady at the advance; 74 loads to arrive Saturday. Henry Rosenthal sold 20 Illinois, av 1,000, at 6½c; 66, av 1,220, at 6½c; 47, av 1,300, at 7c; 15, av 1,380 at 7¼c. Meyers & Co., 19 Illinois, av 1,200, at 6½c. M. Burrells, 34 Illinois, av 1,300, at 6½c. W. Telly, 17 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, 6½c. W. Robbins, 17 Illinois oxen, av 1,500 lbs, 6½c. B. Coon, 10 selected Illinois, av 1,450 lbs, $7.40. M. Kirchway, 20 Western, av 1,160 lbs, $6.40; 16, av 1,235 lbs, 7c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 160 Illinois, av 1,160 lbs, $6 50 to $6 70; 37, av 1,100 lbs, 6 to 6½c. M. Gallice, 38 Illinois, av 1,075 lbs, 6½c. Thomas Ryan, 12 Illinois, av 1,260 lbs, $7.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,800; market firm at last week's prices. The range is from 6@7½c, av 75 to 100. Shorn lambs are scarce; only 40 received, which are held at 10c; offered 9c.

Calves—Receipts, 100; demand moderate; av 155, sold at 6½c.

Milch cows dull and lower; but few sold; quality poor.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; none sold here.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 629 making a total supply for the week 7,922, or 486 cars against 510 last week. Market firm and active at an advance of 12½ to 20c above last week's prices. The cattle sold to-day was of a superior grade to that offered in the previous part of the week and found very ready sale. All the stock in the yards disposed of; sales 489 Illinois steers, 1,105 to 1,316 lbs, $6 25@7 50; 112 Iowa steers, 1,315 lbs, $6 50; 19 Cherokee, 1,037 lbs, $5 00.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 600. Market flat and dull; but few sales; prices rule from $5.00 to $7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300, with about 3 or 4 carloads on the market. No sales; prices nominally $4.25@4.50.

The shipments of live stock by the New York Central Railroad this month were the largest on record, being 2,184 cars of cattle, 454 of hogs, 143 of sheep, and 158 of horses.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Beeves to-day 850, most of them too late in for the regular trade, and go out for another market. Prices unchanged, at 11c for common Texas to 13c for good Illinois. Total for the week, 8,200 against 8,000 last week. A good market is anticipated next Monday.

Sheep to-day 4,700, making 13,200 since Saturday against 10,800 last week. Sheep dull at the same rates, or 6@7½c, 1 car, 90 lbs av, going at 7½; Lambs scarce and very high to-day, 55 to 60 lbs av, Jerseys, selling at 14@14½c. Common are not advanced; Virginas, 45 to 50 lbs av, selling at 10@11c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,500, completing 28,960 since last week, against 25,909 last week. Market steady at 5½@5c for dressed.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour lower, dull; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6 50; common to good extra, $7.50@7 95; good to choice do, $7 55@8 40; white wheat extra, $[illegible]; St. Louis, $8 65@12 00. Rye flour quiet at $[illegible]. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts none; Northwestern club and prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 74; red Western, $1.91; unsound Chicago spring, $1 30; amber Western quoted at $2 05@2.08; white, $2.0 @2 12. Rye firmer; Western, afloat, 95@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed heavy; receipts, 48,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed, 68@69c; sail do, 72@72½. Oats lower; receipts, 44,000 bu; Western, 54@55c; Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 15@16c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8⅞@8½; Cuba, 8½@9½c; Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, 48@55c. Rice steady; 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $13.25; prime mess, $[illegible]12 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. [illegible] No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@25c.

CHEESE—Steady; new, 11@14½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; extra, $7 00; treble extra, $9 50; no demand; holders anxious to sell. Corn easier; mixed, 73c; white, 75c. Oats easier; 53@55c. Bran, $1.20.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $28 00@30.00; choice, $34.00@35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess offering at $13.12½. Bacon dull; offering flat 5½@5⅝c, and 8c. Hams, sugar-cured choice scarce; 11½c. Lard dull; tierce packers' 9c; refined, 9½c; keg kettle, 10½c; refined, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; prime, 9⅞@10c. Molasses—Cistern bottom, 30@50½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 88@95c.

MONETARY.—Sterling, 25; sight, ⅛ premium; gold, 13½c.

COTTON—Scarce and firm; sales 1,800 bales good ordinary at 22½c; low middlings, 25⅞c; middling, 24c. Receipts, 727 bales; exports, none; receipts, net, 2,547 bales, gross, 3,414 bales; exports—Liverpool, 16,813 bales; continent, 3,022 bales; New York, 1,887 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive. Corn dull; sales of 33,000 bu prime at 55c; No. 2 Western offered at 54c. At the close oats were inactive and nominally, at 47c. Rye and barley neglected.

Canal freights firm at 11c for corn to New York.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, no buyers; No. 1, $1,87; amber, $1.80. Corn, 53c. Oats, 41@42c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $9 25@9 75. Wheat quiet; red, $2 10@2 15; amber, $2.20@2.25. Rye steady at $1.10. Corn quiet; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 67c. Oats unchanged; white, 58@60c; mixed, 57c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with a moderate demand.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weaker. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and steady; mixed Western, 72@73c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 55@56c. Rye firm at 95@$1.07.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; Western butter in fair demand at 24@26c for good to prime.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92@93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sample lots of red, $1.85@1.95. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 43@48c. Rye dull and lower at 95@98c.

OILS—Linseed oil firm at 92@93c. Lard oil at 73@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; city packed sold at $14 37½@14.50 cash; $15.00 buyer June. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders nominal; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7½@7⅞c; light clear rib offered at 6⅞c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5⅞c; clear rib sold at 7c; clear held at 7¾c.

HOGS—Dull and lower, at $3.75@4 15.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red offered at $1.85; No. 2 held at $1.78@1 80. Corn dull and lower at 43c. Oats lower and weak at 60c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—TOBACCO—Unchanged. Sales 240 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork lower; $12.25. Bacon in fair demand at 5¾@7½@7⅞c. Packed bulk meats inactive at 4⅞@6⅛@6⅞c. Loose sugar cured hams, 11⅛@12c. Lard quiet at 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 45; delivered samples of No. 2 red winter, $2 00. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 46@46½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 42½c. Barley dull and unchanged; Minnesota, 70c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Easier; 86@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $12.00@12 10. Bacon weak, only order trade. Lard, no sales.

HOGS—Unchanged.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, $1 95; No. 1 do, $1.83; amber Michigan, $1 80; No. 2 red, $1.75@1.76. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 50½@51½c; low mixed, 51c; yellow, 51½c; white, 51c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 46@46½c; No. 2, 40½c; Michigan, 41c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; Oswego, 7½c; Kingston, 7½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; not quotable.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour — Medium, $8.00@9.00. Cornmeal active at $3.50. Corn dull and lower 73@75c. Oats dull and lower at 53@55c.

HAY—Common dull; prime firm at $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides 7½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 spring, $1.44; No. 2 $1 42. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 60c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14½c.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER, NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.

DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.

CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.

METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

NO WEAR OUT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Large Stock. Low Prices.

WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st (Sherman House) Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

KATALYSINE WATER.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3 00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5 00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9 00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $3 00 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals

for the building of Masonic Hall and Opera House at Ottawa, Ill. will be received up to 5 o'clock p. m., June 3, 1872. Plans and specifications are in the hands of the Building Committee. Opera House to be completed on or before Sept. 14 1872 and Masonic Hall on or before Dec. 1 1872. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals. Proposals should be addressed to F. L. FISKE, Chairman of Building Committee, at Ottawa, Ill.

F. L. FISKE,
R. HENNING,
JOHN STOUT,
Building Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

P.T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELLING
MUSEUM
MENAGERIE,

P. T. BARNUM'S "Great World's Fair" will positively visit the Northwest in JULY and AUGUST, and exhibit in all the principal towns in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. Six Monster Tents, covering five acres of ground, with the Living Giraffe, Monster Living, Roaring

SEA LIONS,

In massive water tanks, a huge Menagerie, Museum, and Circus; Monster Hippodrome; seats 13,000.

GREAT GOLDEN CHARIOTS

[Telescopic], forty feet high. A team of 2 Elephants and Camels.

"You May Never See the Like Again."

Wait for it. W. C. COUP, Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.

The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, in which

MLLE. AIMEE

will make her re-entree in Chicago, (previous to her departure for California and Europe), with her justly-celebrated company of distinguished artists, together with Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 3,

LES BRIGANDS.

Mlle. AIMEE as ... Fiorella. NOE as ... Falsacappa | Mlle DUBOIS as Fragoletto. Mlles Vandame, Vandeck, Messrs. Duchesne, Berthon, Julien, Chol, Daran, &c., in the principal roles. F. W. ZAULIG ... Musical Director.

Tuesday, June 4—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Wednesday Matinee, at 2 p. m.—LES BRIGANDS.
Wednesday Evening, June 5—LA PERICHOLE.
Thursday Evening, June 6—BARBE BLEUE.
Friday Evening, June 7—Benefit of AIMEE—LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Evening, June 8 [first time here]—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle [reserved], $2; Balcony Circle [reserved], $1 50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8 and $6. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.

Box sheet open daily at box office of Academy of Music, where seats can be secured 6 days in advance.

Forepaugh's

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,

Performing Animal Show

AND

EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION,

OPENS MONDAY, JUNE 3,

For one week—afternoon and evening—on the WEST SIDE, corner Elizabeth and Madison-sts.; and thereafter move to SOUTH SIDE, three days only—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 10, 11 and 12, afternoon and evening.

Tickets for sale at West Side Library, 229 Madison-st., and at W. W. Mayo's, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., on and after June 3.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT WITH

SELDEN IRWIN COMBINATION,

AND JOHN DILLON,

Who will appear in the great comic drama of HOME IN THE WEST, by the kind permission of J. H. McVicker, to whom the play belongs. During the performance, Grand Character Dance by the Company. Saturday, Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor

Fifth week of the WYNDHAMS. This evening, June 1, reappearance of Miss ANNIE GOODALL, after her severe accident.

MEPHISTO'S MISSION,

AND

OURS.

For four nights only. Thursday, HOME and THE DEBUTANTE. Saturday, June 8, ROCK AHEAD. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee POSITIVELY last three representations of the great drama

HELP!

With Chicago's favorite comedian,

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,

In new Songs, Dances, and Specialties.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the renowned character artists, Johnson and Powers, who will appear in their specialties of Let Me Be and Ethiopian Eccentricities. First week of Psychology, Peter Piper Pepper Podge, and the Miller's Daughter. An entirely new programme every evening and Saturday matinee, Monday, June 3, the great representative of the Old Plantation Darkey, Charles Howard.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Grand Performance of Handel's Oratorio,

"The Messiah,"

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. Now for sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash av.; Sliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty second-st. and Wabash av.; and on the West Side at Stibbl's, 50 West Madison-st.

ORATORIO.

Miss Lena Hastreiter

Will sing in the Oratorio Tuesday night.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, IN ENTIRELY NEW ACTS, with original Arenic Pastimes, by the ONLY CIRCUS COMBINATION. Every Afternoon and Evening.

Next Stars, LEOPOLD and GERALDINE, with the great LULUS SENSATION, just from England, and the RENOWNED BUISLEY BROTHERS, recently arrived from France.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE

and

International Musical Festival,

AT BOSTON.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the music-loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston

On the Seventeenth Day of June,

and close on the

Fourth of July Next.

It is hardly necessary to state that the preparations for this great event have required the constant application for months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the Committee feel confident that the time, labor, and expense devoted to the successful development of so noble an enterprise, must result in not only affording the highest gratification of all who may hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country, and the age.

While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the CHORUS OF

TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES,

The Orchestra of TWO THOUSAND PERFORMERS, the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists (among whom may be mentioned The Great Maestro, JOHANN STRAUSS, AND HIS FAMOUS AUSTRIAN BAND of fifty-six performers), the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17 to July 4, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and Tickets for single admission to each entertainment during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on and after June 1, and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 60,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. The prices for the first drawing: Wholes, $12; halves, $6 50; quarters, $3 50; eighths, $1 75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

WEST SIDE

Regular Saturday Sale

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, &C.

20 New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, 25 Sewing Machines, best makes, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., on SATURDAY morning, June 1, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale OF CITY LOTS, IN THE WEST DIVISION.

On TUESDAY, June 4, 1872, there will be sold, at Public Auction,

65 Good Business and Residence Lots,

In Bickerdike's Addition, just outside the New Fire Limits, and fronting on Chicago-av., Indiana, Erie, Fourth, and Noble-sts.

These Lots are pleasantly located on some of the highest ground in the West Division, and are rapidly increasing in value, they being surrounded by public and private improvements, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union and other Parks, and are easily accessible from all parts of the city by horse cars, omnibuses, &c.

Let all attend this sale and take advantage of the opportunity now presented to buy a good City Lot, suitable either for a home or for business purposes, at their own price, and on favorable terms.

Sale will take place on the Grounds, corner of Fourth and Noble-sts., on TUESDAY, June 4, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent.

Title perfect. Full Warranty Deeds given.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Genteel Furniture

At the residence of A. H. Campbell, Esq., at Thatcher Station, on

Tuesday, June 4, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

At the dwelling west side of Canandaigua-st. We shall sell the entire household effects consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c. There will be a train at 9 o'clock and at 12 o'clock a. m. on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, leaving depot corner of Wells and North Water-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 CASES OF BOOTS & SHOES

Will be sold

AT AUCTION,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co., on TUESDAY morning, June 4, at their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. These goods are all fresh and desirable, received direct from the manufacturers.

Fine Hardware, Table Cutlery, Scythes, &c.

300 CASES GLASSWARE,

On WEDNESDAY morning, June 5, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

3,000 Gross Corks,

All sizes, at auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ALEXANDER VON WENDT'S

Superb collection of

Oil Paintings

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON

Wednesday Afternoon, June 5.

At the store of Messrs. Wm. T. Noble & Co.,

No. 79 Van Buren-st.,

Sale commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Among the collection is "The Persecution of the Nobility of France by Robespierre," original by Muller; "The Honey Seekers," original by Kreigloff; "Alps," by H. Doll; together with the works of Rupp, Marx, Bodmar, Klein, Krause, Mori, Dortm, Doll, Zeller, Spread, with those of many other well known artists. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the whole collection will be on exhibition. We have no desire to praise these Paintings preferring that the public should view them and judge as to their merits.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE

Of the Commission Stock of

Messrs. Honet & Co.,

Will be sold at auction, on 2 and 4 months' credit, to pay their advances, on

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1872,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their spacious salesrooms, Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Washington and Madison. The stock will comprise:

5,000 ladies' suits, of every quality and latest styles; 2,000 ladies' cloaks and jackets; 2,500 ladies' velveteen, felt and other styles skirts; 3,000 pcs dress goods of various kinds; 500 pcs white lawn; 300 pcs pique; 200 pcs linen; 3,000 lawn hdkfs; 1,200 pairs overalls; 1,200 pairs cass. pants; 500 pcs silks, velveteens, and alpacas. Also, for cash, a large line linen and white goods, hosiery, gloves, suspenders. Also, for cash a stock of fine custom made spring and summer clothing, woollens, straw goods, &c. The catalogue will embrace a very large and most desirable stock of seasonable and saleable goods. Sale peremptory.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

30 New Buggies,

With and without tops,

Phaetons, Carryalls, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,

Will be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, June 6, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

CARPETS—Ingrain and Brussels.

CROCKERY—25 Crates Assorted.

MATTING—White and Check.

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning, June 1, at 9 1-2 o'clk,

At our Salesrooms, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

A large and elegant stock of

Household Furniture & Carpets,

Parlor and Marble Top Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads, Extension Tables,
Bureaus, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables,
Side Boards, Mattresses,
400 Chairs and Rockers,
200 Cases of Glassware,
10 Crates of English, Fr. & Crockery,
100 Mirrors,
5,000 Rolls Wall Paper and Borders,

On Saturday, June 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

800 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES

At Auction, by Catalogue,

On Wednesday, June 5, at 9 1-2 a. m. prompt,

Several Large Invoices of Seasonable Goods will be closed out peremptorily. Retailers can find all kinds and qualities in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

Office, 336 Wabash av.

The Old Lake House Property,

Fronting on Rush, Michigan, and Kinzie-sts.,

At Auction,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3, at 3 o'clock on the premises,

Will be sold, Lots 5 and 6, Block 8, of Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being 122 feet on Rush st, by 100 feet each on Michigan and Kinzie-sts. A fine property, and well adapted for stores, warehouses, and manufactory. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished. One-third cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $6,000, due in two years, at 8 per cent interest, and of $2,500, due in one year, at 10 per cent interest, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Sawyer & Co, for the transaction of a general hide business in the city of Chicago.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

S. SAWYER,
A. FOLLANSBEE,
A. NELSON.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

By American and foreign artists, elegantly framed in gold, to be sold at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 31 and June 1, at 7½ o'clock, at store 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

148 MICHIGAN-AV.

SATURDAY'S SALE of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c.; also, 250 Cases Glassware,

At Auction, on Saturday morning, June 1, at 10 o'clk.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Business Property

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday, June 3, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

A two-story frame building, nearly new, store front, 25x65 with shop in the rear, and lot 25x120; known as No. 187 Blue Island av.; good business location; will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises described. Title perfect. Chicago, May 29 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shoulder Braces.

DR. MARSH'S new style Improved Suspender and Skirt-supporting Shoulder Braces are superior to any heretofore offered. They are light, elastic, and give much comfort to the wearer. These and all kinds of Braces, Trusses, Apparatus for Bow-Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash-av., four doors north of Twelfth st.

Female to wait upon ladies.

NECK WEAR!

All the Latest Novelties of the Season at

WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av.,

And 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

CHANGE OF TIME, June 2, 1872.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,

Changes the Running Time of their Passenger Trains leaving Chicago as follows:

7:40 a. m. Cincinnati, via Richmond.
9:05 a. m. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and and the South, via La Crosse and Lafayette.
12:40 p. m.—Columbus and Eastward.
6:10 p. m. Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville via La Crosse and Lafayette.
7:25 p. m. Cincinnati, via Richmond.
8:15 p. m. Lansing Accommodation.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN CHICAGO:

5:05 a. m., 7.50 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 11.40 a. m., 11:55 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.

ICE CREAM.

Messrs. NOEKIN & WERNER have just opened their new and elegantly furnished

Refectory at No. 962 Wabash-av.,

Near Twenty-second-st., where they are prepared to do a first class Confectionery and Catering business. All orders for

ICE CREAM AND CAKE

Attended to promptly, and delivered in any part of the city. The most elegant ICE CREAM PARLORS on the South Side.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD

Is the latest sensation in the way of fashionable furniture. Represents at pleasure an elegant book-case, side-board, dressing-case; convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Enables you to live genteelly in one room. Sold on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 152 Madison-st., and 973 Wabash-av.

NORTHWESTERN ABEL LOOM CO.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Company will be held Saturday, June 1, at 3 o'clock p. m., at their office, No. 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7.

DWIGHT KLINCK, Secretary.

SINGING BIRDS.

Five hundred Mocking Birds, just brought from the South. The best lot ever brought to the city.

R. GEISERT, cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

On THURSDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock p. m., our beloved Brother MORRIS GOLDSTINE, died at his residence, No. 158 South Halsted-st., of heart disease. All members of NOAH LODGE No. 25 are requested to attend his funeral, and to meet for this purpose at 390 South Clark-st., on Sunday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock. Brethren of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend. By order of the President.

ISIDOR SIMON, Secretary.

MOORE & BAKER,

Commission Merchants,

289 MICHIGAN-AV., have for sale 5,000 bu Choice Potatoes, in car and truck loads. Also Flour at wholesale.

A CARD.

Messrs. F. W. Lowe & Co., beg to inform their American friends that they have opened a house in London, 24 Milk-st., for the purchase of goods on commission in that market on the Continental system. It is a well known fact that many goods can frequently be purchased in London at lower prices than they can be had at the markets of production and in taking this step, they feel they are supplying a want long felt by American buyers. Terms—Bankers' credit on Paris or London.

F. W. LOWE & CO., Commission Merchants,
35 Rue Bergere, Paris. 24 Milk-st., London.

A CARD.

All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 86 West Randolph-st.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

EXCURSION.

Steamer CHICAGO BELLE leaves Washington-st. daily, 10 a. m. for Lake Tunnel, 12 noon for South Chicago and Blue Island, returning at 7 p. m.

F. W. MYERS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, May 30, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, June 8, 7 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

39 West Kinzie-st. Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent,

Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 3 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st. London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Boardman, Goodrich & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. Boardman is alone authorized to settle all the affairs of the Company.

Chicago, May 31, 1872.

WM. PACKARD.
W. H. GOODRICH.
GEORGE HANNAHS.
S. B. BOARDMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between Lewis Duck and D. F. Fast, under the firm name of Lewis Duck & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on date of May 1. Lewis Duck is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

LEWIS DUCK.
D. F. FAST.

HATS.

SCOTT, "The" Hatter, No. 21 Madison-st.,

[Between the Sherman and Briggs Houses],

Has the GREELEY HAT, in all its philosophical serenity, and PEARL CASSIMERES, till you can't rest.

Interview him and be stylish.

BARSTOW, HATTER,

Will open, to-morrow, several invoices of New Styles.

66 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

Sparkling Rubies!

New Sabbath School Song Book.

An appropriate name for this neat, complete, and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 180 of them), by A. Hull and H. Saunders. Music new, fresh, spirited!

Price, 35 Cents.

"Never Trouble Trouble, till Trouble Troubles You," is the title of a favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.

THE PILGRIM'S HARP,

Is the name of a compact book of 216 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular psalm tunes, spiritual songs, &c. &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings. By ASA HULL. Price, 60 cents.

Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE," Song. Loesch. 40c.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE

Continues to be a "great success." Great variety of the best vocal and instrumental music.

Price in Bds., $2 50; Clo., $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.

The above Books and Pieces, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MERRIL LADD. LUTHER C. KEELER.

MERRIL LADD & CO.

Financial Agents, 134 Madison st., Chicago.

We give special care to the investment of funds for banks and capitalists on commercial paper, and in making long loans on real estate in Chicago and vicinity. We receipt orders for the purchase and sale of local securities, State and United States bonds, railroad bonds, land warrants, railroad stocks, insurance stocks, etc., and buy and sell gold at the daily market rates.

Gents' Spring and Summer

UNDERWEAR!

And Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.

PORTER & HOYT, 130 Twenty-second st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,

Office No. 37 William-st.

Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Directors:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.

F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. F. BUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, } New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAFZU SAHN REIFFERSHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, } Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the

LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES, OF NEW YORK.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:50 p m	*[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	9:30 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	4:35 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA [illegible]

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrester Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible]. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to [illegible].

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31.

There was nothing especially noticeable in connection with finances or speculation generally to-day, except the further decline in the price of wheat in this market. The bull speculators in this specialty seem to have lost their back-bone, and, under the prospect of a more active movement of products generally, prices declined.

Money continues abundant yet, and notwithstanding the demand is improving, the banks do not find employment for all their surplus funds.

In the country, also, loanable capital seems to be abundant, and some of the country banks intimate to correspondents here that they would be glad to loan considerable sums in this city for 60 and 90 days on good collaterals.

Exchange is still abundant and sold between banks to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 discount, but could scarcely have been sold better than 75 cents per $1,000 discount toward the close of business.

In New York the speculation in stocks seems to be over. They have had their rise and declined again, and it seems not improbable now, that notwithstanding the abundance of money there, the dull season in July will come without any fluctuations in prices from present figures.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
United States 6s of '81	119½	119¾@⅞
5-20s of '62	113¾	113⅞@14
5-20s of '64	113¾	113⅞@14
5-20s of '65	114¼	114⅜@15⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116⅛@16¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¾	117⅛@17¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	117@17¼
10-40s	111¾	----
United States new 5 per cents	112¾	....
United States Currency 6's	116¾	117@17¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange		114½
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts 9¾)	10⅛	9⅞@10⅛

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for Record Friday, May 31.

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, bet Wentworth av and Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,550.

Townsend st, bet Chicago av and White st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $1,500.

Sampson st, bet Centre av and Throop st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $800.

West Harrison st, s e corner of Jefferson st, n f, 25 to alley, dated April 13; consideration, $4,500.

Western av, bet Fulton and Kinzie sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 29; consideration, $1,850.

Polk st, bet Southwestern av and DeKalb st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $825.

Burnside st, near Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft, to alley, dated December 1, 1868; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 14, in Canda's Lots, 32 to 34, in n addition, with buildings, dated May 28; consideration, $1,000.

Same transfer as above, dated May 29; consideration, $1,000.

South 44 ft of Lots 27 to 32, and s 44 ft of w ½ Lot 26, in Block "B," Freeman's Addition, in s w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $4,400.

Lots 19, and 20, of e ½, Block 24, of w ½ etc, Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 6, in Block 4, of Wilber and Eberhart's Block 26, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 14; consideration, $800.

Lots 80 and 81, in Block 1, of Weston's Blocks 1 and 2 of Ree's Addition to Brighton, dated May 24; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 18 in Block 2, in same sub-division, dated May 24; consideration, $500.

Lot 71, in Block 1, in same Subdivision, dated May 17; consideration, $550.

The premises No. 331 Warren av, dated May 28; consideration, $6,500.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 24; consideration, $1,200.

Quinn st, n of Thirty first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $500.

Quinn st, n of Thirty-first st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $500.

Lot 21, in Block 2, Sutton's Addition, dated May 21; consideration, $1,675.

Clayton st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $850.

West Lake st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 22 to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $3,400.

Arnold st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $800.

Und ½ of Lots 6, 7, 10, 11, and s 85½ Lots 8 and 9, in Block 11, original Town, dated April 1; consideration, $26,557.

Flournoy st, w of Leavitt st, s f, 27½x129 ft, dated May 17; consideration, $962.

West Madison st, 270 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 1 and 2, of Stewart's s 52 ft of Lot 9, in Block 4, Sec 15 Addition, being on n w cor Michigan av and Adams st, dated May 30; consideration, $800,000.

Randolph st, n w cor of Fifth av, s f, 80x180 ft, dated May 30; consideration, $200,000. The parties are Adrian C. Honore to J. Y. Scammon.

West Twelfth st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 27x124 ft, with buildings, dated May 29; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 57 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffields' addition dated May 29; consideration, $750.

Lots 44 and 45, being 50 x 129½ ft, in Scott's addition, dated May 26; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 45, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's addition, dated May 30; consideration, $600.

Lot 44, in South subdivision, dated May 30; consideration, $600.

Quinn street, North of Thirty-first street, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ Lot 34, of e 10 acres of Block 19, of e ½ sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 3 of Price's subdivision of n w ¼ n w ¼ sec 10, 38, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $2,300.

Lot 12, in Block 34, village of Hyde Park, dated April 16; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 13, of Hansbrough and Hess e ½ s w ¼ sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 28; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,471	5,000	6,810	5,342
Wheat, bu	41,980	50,960	23,821	86,076
Corn, bu	382,680	213,685	297,988	307,632
Oats, bu	178,388	37,180	151,549	9,006
Rye, bu	5,624	6,849	1,584	723
Barley, bu	1,595	1,675	19,785	2,050
Grass seed, lbs	8,640	10,920	......	......
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	......	21,300	......	12,200
Cured meats, lbs	55,920	34,620	235,900	325,710
Beef, brls	......	......	10	74
Pork, brls	65	......	210	450
Lard, lbs	27,710	12,870	98,110	176,400
Tallow, lbs	13,560	23,570	......	85,020
Butter, lbs	56,260	61,170	111,700	59,270
Live hogs, No.	17,889	7,711	8,017	5,608
Cattle, No.	3,615	2,833	2,985	1,381
Sheep, No.	1,307	1,380	......	217
Hides, lbs	68,080	113,605	50,940	98,710
Highwines, brls	175	142	167	420
Wool, lbs	112,360	118,296	43,033	60,070
Potatoes, bu	5,015	2,428	180	1,380
Lumber, m.	5,071	4,318	1,740	2,471
Shingles, m.	1,820	3,305	1,859	1,030
Lath, m.	406	327	117	130
Salt, brls	......	6,116	1,491	2,117

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 1,905 bu wheat; 635 bu oats; 2,234 bu rye; 463 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 71 cars wheat; 892 cars and 52,500 bu corn; 184 cars and 23,300 bu oats; 8 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (1,156 cars), 570,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active and weak to-day, the principal cause being the fact that this is the last day of the month, and there was a general "shunting" process going on, the object being to shift the load from one shoulder to another. Of course the "other" shoulder belonged to another man. The speculative fever, that was lulled by the great fire, has broken out this spring stronger than ever, and a great many people bought produce for June delivery, who would find it very hard work to pay for it if delivered to them. Many of these had resold before to-day, and had only the difference left to deal with, but there were plenty who had held on till the last moment, hoping that the wheel of fortune would turn round a little more in their favor. These placed their options on the market to-day, and in such volumes as to cause a further weakness in prices, which was extensive in some instances. In the case of options after June there was considerable of calling for margins, and they, too, were offered liberally by parties who had no spare money to throw into the breach already existing. Receipts were again large, and the weather fine. The grocery trade continues satisfactorily active, the volume of business being larger than is usual at this season of the year. In values there were few changes, a ½c decline in Java coffee being the only alteration worthy of note. Rios are exceedingly firm at the late advance. Sugars, syrups, rice, and other articles in the list were quoted steady. Under the head of dry goods there are no new features to note. Only a moderate degree of activity is witnessed, and the general market continues easy. The butter trade was slightly more active to-day, but the increased activity did not result in any improvement in prices, the large and increasing receipts operating to depress values. There was some speculative and shipping demand, and about the usual dairy to supply local wants, at 7@20c, according to quality. There was a fair demand for cotton seamless bags, and the market was strong, in sympathy with the raw material. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks were reported quiet and steady. Cheese was firm, the supply of prime goods being light. Coal remains inactive. Fish were meeting with a general inquiry and prices were steadier. Hay was again quoted weak. The shipping demand has fallen off within the past few days, and with increasing receipts the tendency of prices seems to be downward. Hides and leather were steady as previously quoted. Lumber at the yards was in less active demand, but as yet there are no changes in our price list. Choice descriptions continue in good inquiry and are firmly held. The hard wood market was quiet, yet firm. Shingles and lath were fairly active. The movement in metals and tinners' stock was again moderately large, and as the advices from the East were of a favorable character, prices were well supported. Potatoes and poultry ruled less active and easier. Eggs were moderately active at 12@12½c per dozen. In the cooperage, iron, broom corn, lead, and [illegible] markets prices remain unchanged.

Yesterday the first two cargoes of grain in fifteen years were shipped from this point direct to Oswego, per Canada, being sent by way of Collingwood and the Northern Railroad of Canada. It is expected that under the new arrangements (the official correspondence on which was published in these columns two days ago) this route will become a popular one, as it is much cooler in hot weather than the usually pursued course around the lakes.

The following resolutions were offered on 'Change to-day, and will be acted upon on Saturday. It was facetiously reported that the chief object of the resolution is to provide storage room for the 4,000,000 bu oats which are expected to be in store here by the end of June:

WHEREAS, The destruction of several of our most important elevators has reduced the storage capacity of Chicago, and, with the immense body of grain now just beginning to move, the lack of room will soon be severely felt, and business thereby diverted from our city by Southern and Eastern through routes; therefore,

Resolved, That the packing houses now contiguous to the river be, and are, hereby declared regular warehouses for the storage of grain, provided receipts are issued by parties considered responsible, and on same terms as other houses; such receipts and grain to be subject to the system of inspection and registration now in force.

It was understood that the movers of these resolutions are Milwaukee operators, who have sold wheat short in this market, and want to be able to bring it from the City of Bricks to deliver on contract here. There would be some difficulty about putting it into the regular warehouses already established, and of course the grain could not be delivered on contract unless the place where it was stored should be made regular. It is probable that the measure will be hotly contested on both sides. The parties controlling the grain now here claim that they have operated after a consideration of the facilities of the city for storing grain in the usual way, and that it would be unfair to them to force them to accept a situation so inimical to their own interests. As far as wheat operators are concerned the shorts are largely in the majority, but their wishes may not prove to be sustained by a vote of the Board of Trade.

Highwines were less active, but firm, though reported heavy at 90c in New York, which is equivalent to a margin of nearly 3c against the shipper. Offerings were light, however, and sales were reported of 200 brls at 88c, and market closing firm at that figure.

Lake freights were active, and firm, at unchanged rates. A total of sixteen charters was reported, which will carry out 330,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 30,000 bu rye. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn to Buffalo; 14½c for do to Kingston; 6½c for do to Collingwood; 14c on do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted higher, agents asking 26c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 25c to New York.

Provisions were again weak, and irregular. Mess pork was 10@15c per brl lower, and was fairly active early, in June deals, but for the last hour and a half almost nothing was done, though the market firmed up slightly, as all the long offerings had been worked off. Lard was very weak, being freely offered at yesterday's inside quotations, without finding buyers. Meats were also dull, and short ribs were again easier. The depression was traceable to continued large receipts of hogs, which are coming in more liberally than even the most sanguine bears had dared to hope. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June $11.95@11.97½; do seller July, $12.22½; do seller August, at $12.50. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.47½; do seller July, $8.55; summer lard, $8.00@8.12½. Dry salted meats, 3¾@4c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 2,100 brls mess pork cash or seller June at $12.00; 1,000 brls do at $11.97½; 2,150 brls do at $11.95; 500 brls do seller July at $12.25; 1,250 brls do at $12.22½; 500 brls do seller August at $12.60; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 250 tcs lard seller June at $8.47½; 100 tcs do at $8.45; 500 tcs do seller the year at $8.40; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c; 240 tcs do at 8¾c; 40 tcs do repacked at 8½c; 30,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs clear side bacon at 8c packed; 150 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 100 brls mess beef at $9.00; 100 brls tallow at $8.62½ per 100 lbs; 100 brls do at $8.55.

Flour was dull, and little better than nominally easier. In view of the continued decline in wheat, buyers of flour held off, or asked for concessions which holders would not grant. Sales were restricted to 81 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 25 brls do at $8.25; 200 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50. Total 406 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $13.00 on track, and 10 tons middlings at $16.00 delivered.

Wheat was active, and averaged 1½c lower, the cause being altogether of a local character. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, one set quoting that market as firmer, and another calling it weaker, than yesterday. There was little change in New York, further than that holders were stated to be more careless about selling. Our receipts were the largest of any day for some time past, but were still light enough to be easily disposed of. Neither was there very much wheat afloat on the market that will be delivered to-morrow, as the majority of these trades had been previously squared up. But there was a growing feeling that the real value of wheat has been overrated in our market, especially since it is now generally known that one of the principal parties to the combination has sold out without consultation, and left the others to bear the added load. But these announce their determination to see the thing through, and take all the wheat offered, believing that it will yet sell at $1.75 on its merits. As the case now stands, it is simply a question of what is called "bottom" in the staple. Seller June opened this morning at $1.47½; declined to $1.43, and closed firmer at $1.45, which was 2⅛c lower than the closing quotation yesterday, though the difference in cash wheat was only ½c. Seller July sold at $1.44@1.47½, closing at $1.45½; the difference between the two options widening from ½c at the opening to 1½c at the close. Seller August sold at $1.36@1.38, and seller the year at $1.21½@1.22. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.46; 5,000 bu do at $1.44½; 1,200 bu do at $1.44; 10,000 bu do at $1.43½; 800 bu do at $1.43¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu by sample at $1.54; 400 bu do at $1.53. Total, 21,000 bu.

Corn was fairly active, but averaged the unusually large drop of 1½c per bu, the decline of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool being added to the bearish influence of large receipts, and the fact that to-morrow is delivery day on the option of seller June. The offerings of corn for delivery to-day and to-morrow were relatively so large that seller June was 1½c below July at the close, while the difference was but 1½c early, and was barely 1c up to a few days ago. The shippers took hold rather freely at the decline, expecting a reaction in prices to-morrow, but few wanted to buy corn for holding; hence the demand was chiefly for options to deliver after June. Receipts in the near future are expected to be much larger than even at present. Seller June opened at 43⅝c, declined to 42⅞c, and improved to 43¼c at the close. Seller July sold at 44⅝@45½c, closing at 45¼c. Seller August sold sparingly at 46@46½c. Cash corn closed at 43¼c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 40,000 bu do at 43¾c; 20,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 84,000 bu do at 43½c; 73,400 bu do at 43¼c; 99,000 bu do at 43c; 10,000 bu do at 42⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 43⅛c; 11,200 bu do at 43⅞c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44⅛c afloat; 800 bu No 1 at 43½c; 1,200 bu do at 43⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 43c afloat; 10,000 bu rejected at 41c; 11,200 bu do at 40½c; 4,000 bu do at 40¼c; 800 bu do at 40c. Total 383,400 bu.

Oats were active in options, and steady at yesterday's prices. The bulk of the trading was in seller June at 41c, the whole range being 40¾@41⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts commanded the same prices. Seller July sold at 37@37½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 41⅛c; 193,200 bu at 41c; 18,000 bu at 40⅞c; 600 bu by sample at 62½c; 4,800 bu do at 42½c; 3,000 bu do at 42c. Total, 222,600 bu.

Rye was dull but irregular at about the same range that has prevailed for two days past. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 400 bu do at 75½c, and 1,200 bu do at 75c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 56@60c for No. 2, the inside for regular; 48@50c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 70c, and 600 bu do at 67c. The barley season is about over.

The Eastern wool market seems to be very quiet, waiting for the expected action at Washington on the tariff question, to which element of disquiet some add the Alabama claims. Outside of this, the situation is thus referred to by Geo. F. Moore & Co., of Boston, in their latest circular:

"The cause of the recent high price of wool has been ascertained to be a decrease in the production of wool in all parts, while manufacturing, together with the consumption of woollens, has increased. On this head it must be borne in mind that wherever civilization extends the English and other manufacturing nations carry trade and sell their wares, and in the consideration of this subject we must not forget that woollen goods everywhere are more and more largely consumed year after year. We have now to inform our friends that the assertion contained in our report of the 15th of March, in regard to the decrease of production of wool, has become a well authenticated fact. Competent judges do not think that next season will show any material increase in many sections and countries. Australia and New Zealand are yet susceptible of large production, but the sorry experience of squatters the last few years, relieved by only one season, will not assist production until they can feel better assured of the future. Moreover, it is claimed by many well-informed squatters and merchants that those countries are as well occupied as they can be,—and it is certain that while canned meats and tallow command the prices realized during late years, the slaughter must be great.

In our country we must not forget that cattle, hogs, and cereals are very high, and pay large profits to farmers, with relatively little trouble and labor, and that until warmer sections of the country produce more wool, we cannot reasonably expect that increase which some persons are sanguine enough to predict. If farmers can make more money by raising that which is the least trouble, they are, like other men, selfish enough to do it. In those States where the largest production of wool has been noted in years past, lands are becoming dearer, and the transfer of sheep further West or South is so slow as to postpone the hoped-for increase longer than many are inclined to believe."

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was a shade firmer, wheat easier, corn active and steady, oats firm. Sales on the call were 750 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.25; 750 brls do at $12.27½; 250 brls do, seller August, at $12.50; 250 tcs lard at $8.47½; 15,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.44½; 5,000 bu do at $1.44¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.44½; 5,000 bu do at $1.44⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.44¾; 5,000 bu, seller July, at $1.45½; 20,000 bu do at $1.45¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.45; 10,000 bu, seller August at $1.38; 5,000 bu do at $1.37½; 135,000 bu corn, seller June, at 43½; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 45c; 15,000 bu do at 45½c; 40,000 bu do at 45¼c; 60,000 bu oats, seller June, at 41c; 10,000 bu do, seller last half, at 41¼c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 37½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$11.90	$12.00
Mess pork, seller June	11.97½	12.00
Mess pork, seller July	12.25	12.27½
Mess pork, seller August	....	12.50
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	8.47½
Lard, seller June	....	8.47½
Lard, seller July	8.50	8.60
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.44	1.45
Wheat, seller June	1.44½	1.44¾
Wheat seller June and July	1.44	1.44½
Wheat, seller July	1.45¼	1.45½
Wheat, seller August	1.37¾	1.38
Wheat, seller the year	1.21½	1.22
Corn, cash	43¼	43½
Corn, seller June	43¼	43½
Corn, seller last half June	44¼	44½
Corn, seller July	45¼	45½
Corn, seller August	46½	47
Corn, seller September	47½	48
Corn, seller the year	43¼	43½
Oats, cash	....	....
Oats, seller June	41	....
Oats, seller last half June	41	41⅛
Oats, seller July	37½	38

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31.

BUTTER—The butter trade was a little more active to-day, the low prices now prevalent having attracted the attention of speculators and outside buyers. The feeling was weak, however, as the stocks are large and steadily augmenting. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 18@20c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@18c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—In this branch of the trade there was a reasonable degree of activity, and the market was again quoted firm and unchanged. We repeat our list: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BERRIES—The offerings of strawberries were only fair, but the train was again considerably behind time, which proved a decided drawback to parties making sales. Shippers could not purchase for early trains. Prices were about the same as yesterday, though good prices were realized, considering the quality of berries, many being soft and small. Sales ranged at 8@12½c for poor, 15@18c for fair to good, and 20c for choice, with a few sales of extra Centralia at 25c. Gooseberries dull and plenty. Sales: 5 cases strawberries at 8c; 26 cases at 12½c; 44 cases at 15c; 25 cases at 16c; 35 cases at 17c; 78 cases at 18c; 29 cases at 19c; 199 cases choice at 20c; 10 cases at 22c; 25 cases at 23c; 40 cases extra at 25c; 25 bu gooseberries at $1.50; 30 boxes (½ bu) at 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a large demand, and quotations ruled strong as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ⅌ bu, 35@[illegible]; fire brick ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.50
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.00
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—Trade is rather quiet, but prices remain firm and nominally unchanged: $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.80@2.90 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Continues in meagre inquiry and prices rather favor buyers. We quote: $35.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—The demand was good and prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Business does not improve, and prices remain weak and unsettled. The following are the nominal rates: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Continue quiet and firm as previously quoted. The following are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.35
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand, and for pork barrels and lard tierces, prices were nominally easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@10c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m. of.

FISH—The demand for fish was of a liberal character, and the general market was steadier. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $4.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand was rather light, but prices were very firm all around, as the stocks are generally moderate. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Met with a better demand, without change in values. The following prices were being realized: Apples, $5.00@7.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was reported fairly active to-day, and prices were generally firm; the exception being Java coffee, which was "off" ½c. The stocks are liberal, and orders are being promptly filled at the subjoined quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23¾@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9¾@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; A, No 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11⅝c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11⅜c; choice brown, at 10¼@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¾@10¾c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6¾c; German mottled at 7¼@7½c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor at 4¼@4½c, palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—The market was quiet and weak at the recent decline. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $19.50@22.00; do loose pressed, $19.50@20.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dealers report a steadily active inquiry both for green and dry stock, and former prices are readily obtained. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Following are the prices now current:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c		
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron		6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—This market was quiet, with no visible change in values, the following being the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$37@40
Country harness	35@37
Line city, ⅌ lb	40@43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@27
Country upper No. 1	23@26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@22
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@34
Rough upper, damaged	28@30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@33
"B A" sole	31@33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@80
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was active, both on local and interior account, and prices were firm at the appended range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; dbls, 8c net.

NAILS—Dealers reported a meagre demand upon the basis of $5.50 rates: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There is nothing new to report in this market. Business was quiet, yet prices were firm and unchanged:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18@21
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@18
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	22@23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20@23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	@18
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50@6.12½

OILS—Were active and steady at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—No change was reported in the general features of this market. A liberal business was doing at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow, White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Venetian red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—We note the following changes in our price-list: 55@60c for Western; 70@75c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 40@50c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—The demand was small, yet prices were firm at the annexed range: Live chickens, $3.00@3.50 per doz; live turkeys, 8@10c per lb.

SALT—There was a good demand, and prices were firm at the following range: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Were less active, and prices on clover and timothy were a trifle easier. Other varieties ruled quiet. Millet at $1.75@1.90, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@2.95 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.50.

TEAS—Remain quiet and firm at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet and steady. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Prices were steady at the following range: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

VEAL—Was steady at 8@10c ⅌ lb for good to choice carcasses. The demand is fair.

WOOL—Continues in meagre demand at former quotations. The stocks are small:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	46@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market was active and firm, at about former rates:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Dressed meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	65	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,102	6,476	378
Tuesday	2,286	9,495	279
Wednesday	3,580	15,842	1,163
Thursday	3,615	17,882	1,308
Friday	2,221	14,333	793
Total	14,804	64,036	3,921
Same time last week	16,486	67,262	2,054
Week before last	15,850	38,509	2,943

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,946	6,492	670
Tuesday	1,153	6,118	....
Wednesday	1,934	7,979	....
Thursday	2,985	8,017	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	9,018	28,606	670

CATTLE—To-night closes another active and prosperous day in this department of the live stock market. Buyers, of whom there was a full attendance of all classes, operated on a liberal scale, and, notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply—there were some 3,000 head on sale—about everything was disposed of, and at better prices than prevailed on either of the preceding days of the week, the advance averaging a strong ¼c. In point of quality, but slight difference was noticeable, the average, as during the preceding days of the week, being excellent. With a few unimportant exceptions, nothing sold below $5.00, while the larger portion changed hands at prices ranging from $5.75 upward to $6.50. The best droves were taken on New York, Albany, and Boston account, at $6.50@6.75 for smooth fat, finely formed steers, averaging from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. Buyers for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Buffalo bought liberally at $5.75@6.12½ for medium to choice steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs. The demand for butchers' stuff, to supply local wants, and for stock steers was also fair, and the advance in these descriptions was quite as marked as in the upper grades, the former selling at $4.50@5.75, and the latter at $4.50@5.12½. Bulls, stags, and poor old cows found their way, as usual, into the hands of Kinzie street scalpers, at $3.75@4.50. Among the more important sales of the day were 41 head averaging 1,374 lbs at $6.50; 23 head averaging 1,386 lbs, at $6.50; 64 averaging 1,355 lbs, at $6.40; 30 averaging 1,542 lbs, at $6.75, and 32 head averaging 1,414 lbs at $6.60. The market closed firm, with about all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.60@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	6.10@6.35
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@5.90
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.40@5.60
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.50@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
64	choice fat steers	1,355	6.40
14	oxen	1,504	5.87½
118	choice steers	1,242	6.15
31	choice steers	1,326	6.15
33	good steers	1,270	5.90
16	Texas steers	1,056	5.10
18	choice steers	1,130	6.00
14	oxen	1,473	5.00
23	choice steers	1,279	6.15
12	butcher's stock	965	4.87½
31	smooth fat steers	1,172	6.00
12	butcher's stock	940	5.25
25	choice steers	1,290	6.30
32	choice steers	1,379	6.37½
33	choice steers	1,333	6.20
68	choice steers	1,335	6.20
17	Texas cattle	1,344	5.25
50	choice steers	1,205	6.00
32	choice steers	1,271	6.35
30	extra steers	1,542	6.75
23	extra steers	1,386	6.50
41	extra steers	1,374	6.50
178	Texas cattle	1,117	5.15
53	Texas cattle	1,110	5.10
14	Texas cattle	1,403	5.75
14	fair fleshy steers	1,090	5.75
27	choice smooth steers	1,094	6.05
16	choice smooth steers	1,183	6.15
53	Cherokees	1,109	5.10
23	cows	784	4.50
100	Texas cattle	1,072	5.50
18	choice steers	1,259	6.10
13	calves	205	3.00
70	Texas	1,209	5.40
95	choice steers	1,296	6.35
17	choice steers	1,154	6.12½
32	choice steers	1,310	6.35
127	choice steers	1,099	6.45
32	choice steers	1,193	6.45
28	choice steers	1,250	6.37½
83	choice steers	1,103	6.20
62	extra steers	1,414	6.60

HOGS—The general features of the hog market were the same as noted in yesterday's and Wednesday's reports. The fresh receipts were somewhat smaller, but the supply actually on sale was larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, and so far exceeded the legitimate wants of the trade that sellers were obliged to further shade prices to the extent of 5c per 100 lbs. At the reduction there was a fair amount of trading, sales making at $3.60@3.75 for inferior to common, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at $3.80@3.85 for medium, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to really choice. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted at $3.80@3.90. The inquiry was chiefly on New York account, and light, smooth, even lots commanded the best prices. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	197	$3.85	98	296	$3.90	60	211	$3.90
85	221	3.87½	55	197	3.80	48	192	4.00
49	260	3.90	49	191	4.00	61	256	3.80
47	268	3.85	54	270	3.85	58	203	3.85
53	211	3.85	45	219	3.85	50	277	3.85
54	220	3.85	58	198	3.90	14	272	3.60
42	260	3.80	52	249	3.90	48	190	3.85
57	263	3.85	51	259	3.90	52	298	3.95
47	263	3.70	46	252	3.85	41	217	3.95
44	281	3.60	32	194	3.90	35	266	3.80
38	339	3.60	20	245	3.90	109	287	3.95
42	270	3.87	64	168	3.87½	63	234	3.90
58	252	3.90	25	224	3.80	45	274	3.85
109	244	3.95	22	345	3.80	58	244	3.85
76	186	3.90	148	226	3.95	57	258	3.85
72	170	3.90	24	320	3.75	51	217	3.85
65	222	3.90	56	182	3.90	51	211	3.85
63	205	3.90	35	223	3.85	56	203	3.70
52	210	3.90	27	147	3.85	110	175	3.85
58	272	3.90	62	205	4.00	26	284	3.85
35	220	3.85	52	235	3.90	20	225	3.90
73	160	3.80	57	223	3.90	155	235	3.87½
50	252	3.85	67	182	3.90	67	166	3.90
24	220	3.80	46	230	3.85			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was dull to-day, and the market was weak and nominally lower. We quote stock sheep at $3.50@4.00; common to choice mutton sheep, shorn, at $4.50@6.00, and common to choice wooled at $6.50@8.00. Lambs are wanted at $3.40@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,071	1,740
Shingles, m	1,820	1,859
Lath, pieces m	406	117

CARGOES—The market for cargoes was rather quiet, owing to light arrivals, but prices ruled firmer. A shingles and lath were comparatively firm, at Thursday's quotations. At the close only two vessels were left over. Transactions include the following:

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Cargo schr Driver from Manistee, deck load of timber at $20.00 for 30 feet and over, and $18.00 for timber under 30 feet; hold full of joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Richmond, from Menominee, 170 m feet strips and boards at $13.00; 85 m lath at $3.25; pickets at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 99,656 feet scantling and joist (to Waukegan) at $11.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Burns, from Grand Haven 500 m [illegible] Sold by E. M. Doub[illegible] Cargo [illegible] Manistee, 118 m [illegible] inch joist at [illegible] feet joist [illegible] $17.00; [illegible] at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis [illegible] Manistee.

Cargo schr [illegible], 180 m feet joist and [illegible] by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.25@3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$2.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	2.50
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.25
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ⅌ m	2.25
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ⅌ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood ⅌ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	2.75
Oconto	3.50

Sales were as follows:

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was rather dull, but a steady feeling prevailed. The stocks of choice grades are small. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak dry	$30.00@35.00
Ash dry	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

The Bay City *Journal* of May 30 says:

"Notwithstanding the late rains, it appears that prices for lumber remain steady and firm. Buyers and sellers do not as yet come to terms, except in a few instances, the former being hopeful that there may be a decline and the latter feeling confident that the chances are in their favor. To be sure considerable rain has fallen during the past ten days or two weeks, but it has fallen at intervals, so that instead of raising the water materially it has only satiated the parched earth. The following from the Bay City correspondence to the Detroit *Post*, under date of the 28th, is of course utterly at variance with the facts. The writer must have been ignorant concerning the lumber market, or endeavors to bear the market by such unreliable scribbling: 'Lumber has fallen one dollar per m during the past week, and is selling freely. The manufacturers have been holding on to their stocks for fancy prices, but the prospect of there being a plentiful supply of logs has induced them to sell before the market becomes over-stocked and brought the figures down also.'"

The price for lumber has been steady at $7, $14, and $21, the few sales at higher figures being exceptions. The price has not fallen one dollar per thousand, nor is lumber selling freely.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........April 31.

Schr Olive Calvers, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Morning Star, North Monestique, 200 m lumber.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Louis Maper, Erie, 620 tons coal (Anth).
Schr John Miner, Oconto, 252 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, Saugatuck, 50 cords wood.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 200 bu potatoes, 74 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 33 bales hops, 28 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1,305 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 372 bu potatoes, 21 kegs butter, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 30 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Clair, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, light.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Melvina, Alpena, 230 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 55 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 80 cds wood.
Prop Roanoke, Cleveland, 420 brs iron and sund.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 246 pkgs fish, 80 gross tons pig iron.
Schr Hubbard, Saginaw, 215 m lumber.
Schr Jas. Couch, Erie, 1,230 tons hard coal.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Erie, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 100 m lumber, 25 m square timber.
Schr D. G. Wright, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Pt. St. Agnes, 13,000 cedar posts.
Schr C. Heifford, Horn's Pier, 1,000 cedar posts, 93 cds wood.
Schr Albatross, C. River, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr C. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ebenezer, Horns Pier, 85¼ cds wood.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Orient, Oswego, 355 tons coal.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 86 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr M. F. Murich, Kelly's Island, 500 tons lime stone.
Schr B. R. Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Mt. Vernon, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark Churubusco, Point Barques, 1,400 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 226 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr General Siegel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 70 m lumber, 60 m timber.
Schr Kate Richmond, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Mary E. Hale, Buffalo, 451 tons coal.
Schr J. Dresden, Keeler's Pier, 4,242 railroad ties.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 85 cds bark.
Schr Mary, Pentwater, 80 m lumber.
Scow Crusader, Holland, 20 m staves, 20 cds bark.

CLEARED........May 31.

Schr Anglo Saxon, Oswego, 16,185 bu barley, 5,425 bu wheat.
Schr Kate S. Bruce, Collingwood, 22,408 bu corn.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Little Buydenor, 150 bu corn, 80 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, 111 bdls hides.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 6,200 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 169 tcs lard.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 5 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 900 brls flour, 150 bales sheep pelts.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats, 1,200 brls flour, 750 pigs lead and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,294 bu corn, 250 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Libbie Kaw, Collingwood, 15,740 bu corn.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 21,928 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Buffalo, 16,156 bu corn.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 22 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, 20,902 bu corn.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 20,400 bu corn.
Schr Thos. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Collingwood, 15,065 bu corn.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Bark Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 21,655 bu corn.
Schr Lewis Day, Buffalo, 27,637 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 1 tc hams and sundries.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 900 brls flour, 4 bls broom corn, 15 tubs butter, and sundries.
Bark Churubusco, Port au Barque, 5 brls flour, 2 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 31—We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Truman Moss, Charles Wall, J. D. Sawyer, Marian Egan, Brightie, David son, St. Lawrence, Minnie Williams, all corn at 8c. To Oswego—Northern Belle and Gerritt Smith, corn at 14c. To Kingston—Wm. Shope, corn at 14½c. To Boston—Propeller Badger State, corn, through rate.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—The tendency of grain freights continued upward yesterday, and rates at ½c better than Wednesday. We quote them at 8½ and 15c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego. Charters. To Buffalo—Prop Mayflower, wheat at 8½c; schr Nabob (Wednesday), wheat at 8c. To Oswego—Schr Phalarope, wheat at 15c; schr Elvina (Wednesday), wheat at 14½c. Coarse grains unchanged.

DETROIT, May 29.—The situation is unchanged. There is yet no inquiry for grain vessels, but large offerings of coarse freights and full figures. Tonnage—particularly of schooners—is scarce. The following is reported: Schooner L. L. Lamb, coal, Cleveland to Detroit, at 55c per ton, free in and out.

BUFFALO, May 29—Rates unchanged; vessels continue scarce. Charters reported: Schooner Evening Star, iron and nails to Cleveland, at 75c per ton; schooner Citizen, coal to Detroit, at 45c per ton.

OSWEGO, May 28.—Charter to Chicago—Schooner Havana, coal, $1, free in and out.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Grain freights continue quiet and steady as previously quoted, 7½c on corn to Kingston, 7c to Oswego, and 3@3½c to Buffalo.

BAY CITY, May 28.—The steam barge Henry Howard, with its tow, consisting of the barges Dixon and Winsor, has been chartered for nine trips for lumber from this port to Buffalo. Freight, $3.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 29:

DOWN—Prop Europe, Chicago to Montreal, corn; schr J. G. McGee, Saginaw to Kingston, staves; prop Shickluna, Chicago to Kingston, mdse; prop Oswegatchie, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop Akron, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Delos DeWolfe, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; tug Rescue and pontoons, Buffalo to Lewiston; schr J. N. Foster, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

UP—Barges G. Manley, F. Russell; schrs J. B. Penfield, Pride of America, Bismarck; prop City of Montreal; bark S. D. Woodruff; schrs D. McInnes, Kingston; schr Great Western, Coburg to Cleveland, iron ore; schr Florence, St. Catharines to Cleveland, light; schr S. D. Hungerford, Oswego to Toledo, light; bark British Lion, Kingston to Toledo, light; schr Charlotte Raab, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron and salt; scar M. L. Collins, Oswego to Toledo, light; schr Queen of the Lake, Port Colborne to Chicago, light.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Corsair.

WIND—West, and light.

Canal and River.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 31.—The steamer Lady Pike came up from St. Louis, last night, with a tow of ice-barges for Hickey & Bartlett, of this city, and passed down this morning with three barges of ice for the same parties. Only four feet of water is reported on the Kickapoo bar, and falling at the rate of two inches a day.

Miscellaneous Items.

WIND—Variable. Late last evening N.E.

WAGES—Same as for several days past, $1.75 per diem.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—The proprietors of the Lake Superior line of steamers have this season introduced a new system, whereby in selling tickets to passengers, travelling by any of their steamers, the names of all going on board at each and every station are recorded, together with their nativity and residence, which records are regularly returned to the head agency. Thus, in the event of accident or loss of a steamer, a complete list is on file, including the officers and crew, for the information of all concerned. A record of this character has long been in vogue in Eastern seaports, and it is much to be regretted that it was not long since carried out upon the lakes. It would be well if a regulation of this kind were introduced upon all sail vessels traversing the lakes.

HARBOR OF REFUGE ON LAKE HURON.—The Government revenue cutter, on survey duty along the shore to determine the best site for a harbor of refuge, has been busy during the past week and has come as far up as this place. We hear it said that the best anchorage ground discovered was between New River and Huron City, it being impossible to make the cutter drag its anchorage there.—*Huron County News, May 23.*

THE MANISTEE-ROBINSON COLLISION.—The propeller Manistee has been libeled for $18,000 by the owners of the schooner Robinson.

ONTONAGON HARBOR.—From careful soundings just made it is found that there is a bar formed clear across the mouth of the river, over which there is but seven feet of water. The Supervisors of the town, it is thought, will soon take measures to remedy the difficulty.

VERMONT CENTRAL LINE.—The Oswego *Palladium* confirms the report that the Vermont Central Line contemplate a change in the route that will take the boats now in the long trade from Lake Ontario entirely, and run them from Chicago and intermediate ports to Sarnia. Freights by this route will be shipped by rail from Sarnia to Toronto, and thence by propellers on that lake to Oswego and Ogdensburgh. The reason assigned for this contemplated change is the refusal of the Superintendent of the Welland Canal to grant the line any more privileges than he does sailing vessels—thus detaining the boats in the canal and forcing them to lock in turn.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE SAULT CANAL.—Mr. Carleton, Superintendent of the Sault Canal, furnishes the following list of steamers and vessels passing through the Sault Canal on the dates given: Up, May 25, propeller Meteor; steamer Keweenaw; 26, propellers India, J. S. Fay; schooners D. Rhodes, D. H. Walker, Rainbow, Star of Hope, S. A. Wood, Chenango, J. W. Nicholas, Geo. Sherman, H. J. Webb, John B. Wilbor, D. Wagstaff, Starlight; steamer Manitoba; 27, schooner Selkirk. Down, 26, propellers Mineral Rock, Annie L. Craig; 27, schooners Golden Rule, Exchange, steamer Francis Smith; propeller Winslow. The average depth of water is 15 feet 9 inches above the locks, and 11 feet 3 inches below. The water is getting better every day. Coping of lock-wall above bottom of canal, 16 feet 5 inches.

THE TUG SMITH.—It appears that the burning of the tug Smith was not so disastrous to the owner as at first reported. The estimate of her value was too high, as she was not worth more than $4,500, and instead of no insurance there was a policy for $3,500 in the Andes, of Cincinnati, in force. Mr. O'Connor's loss was not therefore very great.—*Bay City Journal, 29.*

THUNDER BAY FOG WHISTLE.—The Lighthouse Board has requested the republication of the following notice to mariners: "A steam fog whistle has been established at Thunder Bay Light Station, Lake Huron. During thick and foggy weather the signal will be sounded as follows: A blast of eight seconds, followed by an interval of ten seconds; then a blast of two seconds; followed by an interval of forty seconds; alternating in this manner every minute. Should the steam fog whistle be out of repair, the fog bell heretofore in use will be sounded."

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Tribune*, of Thursday contained the following items:

"The steamer Winslow arrived here from Lake Superior Thursday night, and reports that on her passage down, while in Lake Huron, Tuesday morning, a passenger named Sackrider jumped overboard and was drowned. He came on board at Duluth, and was considerably intoxicated at the time. On the way down he seemed suffering from the effects of intoxication, and was evidently in a state bordering on delirium tremens. He was not seen to jump overboard, but when he was missed, and his room was searched, his clothing and hat were found, and also a letter indicating depression of mind. His friends reside at Williamston, Ingham County.

The propeller Merchant, after about a week's submersion at Bar Point, arrived at this port yesterday. She was surrounded with pontoons, and had four steam pumps in action on her decks. The tug Sweepstakes and steamer Magnet accompanied her in her slow movement up stream. She was then taken to Campbell, Owen & Co.'s dry dock to undergo examination.

The steamer Winslow, from Duluth, arrived Sunday night with 700 barrels of flour, 272 tons of pig iron, some miscellaneous cargo, and 120 passengers, one of whom jumped overboard on the passage. The steamer Annie L. Craig also arrived from Marquette Sunday evening. She left at that port the propellers Equinox, Northern Light and Milwaukee, all upward bound. The barks Racine, Massilon, schooner A. H. Moss and Riverside were there loading; met steamer Keweenaw off Point Sauble, and the propeller India off Whitefish Point, bound up. On the 27th met propeller Nashua and St. Paul in Sault River, bound up. The Craig brought down 650 tons pig iron and a few passengers.

The barge Nevada City arrived here yesterday under convoy of the tug Geo. A. Brady, from Chatham, Ont., laden with 280 hard and soft maple logs, some of which contained upward of 1,000 feet each. They are destined for the Quebec market. The Brady will be relieved of her charge on reaching Port Colbourne."

Indianapolis News Items.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.

Forty prisoners in the County Jail.

Prayer meeting at all the churches to-night.

Just an even dozen marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk yesterday.

Governor Baker and Professor Cox have returned.

All the banks in the city will close at 12 o'clock to-day, in observance of Decoration Day. There will be no formality observed in the matter of decorating the graves. The people will make their way to the cemetery, and decorate the graves of their friends as they see fit. After the floral offerings are deposited, there will be singing by the Euterpean Society and the Cecilian Glee Club, and an oration by General Macauley. In the afternoon, all the street-cars will be taken off the other lines, in order to afford accommodation to the throng of visitors to the cemetery.

The Irish Benevolent Society are making grand preparations for the holding of a pic-nic, June 19.

The Commercial College of Koerner & Co., was yesterday consolidated with the Indianapolis Practical Business College.

The members of the Merchant Police force were sworn in last evening, for duty for the ensuing year.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the Grand Masonic Lodge assembled. Charters were granted for the organization of ten new Lodges. After attending to other business, they proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year. M. W. Christian Fetta, of Richmond, was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Isaac M. Stackhouse, of Rensselaer, Deputy Grand Master.

Brick-work on the Illinois street sewer is in full progress.

A Denial.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., May 22.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to the following article in your paper of the 20th May, inst.:

Lieutenant Governor Morgan Bates, of Michigan, addressing the Grand Haven County Convention, is reported to have said that, "Were he Saint Peter, the keys of heaven would grow rusty and the lock dull, before any member of the Cincinnati Convention would be allowed to pass the sacred portals." The Cincinnati Convention people will numerously rejoice that Bates' availability for office is even now exhausted.

I reply: First, I never made a political speech at Grand Haven. Second, I never, at any time or place, applied such a remark to the Cincinnati Convention, or any member of it. Third, I don't care whether the members of that Convention ultimately get into heaven or go to hell. Yours, respectfully, MORGAN BATES.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

The oldest and best Specialist in Chicago, previous to the Chicago Fire of October, '71, for 12 years, of 91 and 93 Randolph-st., formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Dr. James has permanently located his MEDICAL INSTITUTE at 66 WEST MADISON-ST., between Clinton and Jefferson.

Cures Chronic Blood and Skin Diseases, Organic Weakness, Scrofula, etc., etc.

Private Rooms. Consultations confidential. In office from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

DR. F. BROOKS,

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For the last 18 years practicing in Chicago, still continues to cure all forms of Infectious and Impure Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., etc.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 365 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorised to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 446 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 874 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 452 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 236 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 16 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 200 W. Rand. & 462 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—57 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 28 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Art. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand
C. E. CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson-st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 108 to 157 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 65 S. Canal-st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 239 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washingt'n.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 59 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr'y
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 88 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 793 Wab.-av. & 195 W. Mad.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 359 State-st, cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle-st.
PHŒNIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Arcade Building, La Salle-st.
SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 151 East Monroe-st.
GEO. McWHINNEY & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 38 Canal-st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO., 38 Market-st., Room 11.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 278 Wabash av.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 261 E. Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 303½ Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 286 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. S. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 580 Michigan-av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 248 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 58 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 280 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO. 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 136 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 298 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington-st
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 256 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 251 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 183 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st, and 291 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st, cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 29 & 33 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Sherman House), W. Madison st.
MACKENZIE, 279 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 271 Mad., nr. Market.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal-st
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 794 State st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Fire).
C. W. BARRETT & CO., 209 Wabash and 12 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilney & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 162 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUT. LIFE, Central Blk, Room 5.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 179 E. Mad.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 162 [illegible]
PROTECTION LIFE, [illegible] West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 470 W[illegible]
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible] Michigan-av.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 7[illegible] Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 196 [illegible] South Canal st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 238 West Madison-st.
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington-st.
GILES, 384 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 132 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 226 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 452 State and 57 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 43 W. Madison.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 466 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 300 W. Mad.
STARK & ALLEN, 388 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 561 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 259 Mich av., near Congress-st
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress-st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 535 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 490 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 303 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st, Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wab. av.
R. W. RICKABY, 13 Wash. H. B. JOHNSON, 75 Mad
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington-st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS. F. E. Spooner, 77 Market
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7th Jefferson
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 55 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich. av. near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 237 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), [illegible]
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. O. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 996 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 684 Wabash av.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d-st
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 598 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av. A. G. BEEBE, 66 Park-av
LYMAN WARE. J. S. SHERMAN, 888 State-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth-st.
ROOT & CADY, 281 Wabash av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 19 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
[illegible] BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 442 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 56 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. [illegible]
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines-st
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1234 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 283 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 589 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 236 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 235 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 238 West Madison. Branch Office, 960 Wabash-av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 578 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 85 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 29 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 254 S. Water, nr. Lake
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 320 Wab. av., and 35 W. Madison-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 125 [illegible]
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 249 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 286 and 288 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 166 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEEGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 154 State-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 987 Wabash av
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 255 West Madison-st.
JOHN STEVENSON, 450 Wabash-av.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 98 Market st, Un. Blk
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 54 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 385 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
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Saturday Morning, June 1, 1872.

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OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

During Johnson's Administration a Treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by Reverdy Johnson, was rejected by the Senate, and the unadjusted difficulty was left to the Administration of General Grant. Great Britain informed the United States that the Johnson Treaty was proposed by the American Government, and had been accepted by Great Britain; and that, as the United States had subsequently repudiated their own measure, Great Britain was prepared to receive any new offer from the United States. But 1869 and 1870 were allowed to pass away without making any real effort to bring the matter to a close. In the spring of 1871, the Joint High Commission was organized, and the Treaty of Washington was the result. This Treaty was of a character that entitled it to rank among the most important events of history. It provided that a long and angry controversy, involving accusations of bad faith and ill-disguised enmity on the part of England toward the United States, should be submitted in all its parts to a Board of Arbitrators chosen by the leading powers of the world; both nations agreeing to abide the award, and further agreeing to urge the acceptance of the law, as defined by this Board, upon all other Governments, as the law of nations, in all like controversies. Accompanying this substitution of peaceful arbitration for war, England made a frank apology for her failure in her neutral obligations. The Treaty was welcomed by the friends of humanity, the world over. This formal establishment of arbitration in international controversies, by two of the great powers of the earth, was justly regarded as a great advance in the world's civilization. In addition to the main question of damages for depredations by Anglo-Rebel cruisers, there were other tribunals authorized to determine minor matters, and the result was to be, that the two English-speaking nations were to set the noble example of a peaceful and honorable settlement of all troubles by an appeal to the dignified and intellectual arbitrament of a Court of Law. Learned writers have indulged in the charming anticipation that this Washington Treaty would become the model for all nations, and that a High Court of Arbitration would render standing armies unnecessary and party wars altogether out of fashion.

The Court of Arbitrators met in December, 1871, at Geneva, and each party filed a printed statement of its case. Then for the first time it appeared that the clerk in the State Department, to whom Mr. Fish had entrusted the preparation of the American case, had interpolated a claim for constructive and consequential damages, so sweeping that it was impossible to compute them, or, supposing them allowed, for any nation ever to pay them. This preposterous demand was greatly ridiculed by the civilized world; but the United States Government showed at first no disposition to disavow it. The ablest writers on law in this country and in Europe pronounced the indirect claims wholly untenable. Great Britain promptly notified the United States that such a demand was not contemplated by the Treaty; that it was not warranted by the letter or spirit of negotiation; and that, unless it were withdrawn, Great Britain would not proceed with the arbitration. Then was begun the most surprising correspondence that ever occurred in diplomacy, in the course of which Mr. Fish instructed Mr. Schenck to inform the British Government that the United States did not expect, and would not ask, an unreasonable sum in compensation of consequential damages. This not being satisfactory, Mr. Fish instructed Mr. Schenck to inform the British Minister that the United States did not expect to be allowed *any sum at all*; all that was wanted was a decision upon the principle. Mr. Fish even instructed Mr. Schenck to inform the British Government that the United States did did not expect a decision in favor of consequential damages on the contrary, wanted the Arbitrators to decide against the claim! Upon this last hint the British Government offered to enter into a treaty stipulation that, in any similar controversy with the United States, Great Britain would never make claim for indirect damages; but Great Britain would not consent that that question should be submitted to the Arbitrators. This Mr. Fish declined, and, still refusing to withdraw a claim which he wanted to have rejected, the whole Treaty became a dead letter. It thus remained for ten days. The high hopes that had been formed were frustrated. But, at last, Mr. Fish instructed Mr. Schenck to ask the British Minister to draft a Supplemental Treaty which might extricate the Geneva Conference from the entanglement. Lord Granville thereupon prepared a copy of a Supplemental Treaty covering the difficulty, and letting Mr. Fish out of his own complication. This Treaty was submitted to the Senate. That body spent two nights upon it, and so amended it that, upon its transmission to England, nobody in that country can discover what it means, and we in this country are not allowed to know. The original Treaty of Washington is at an end. It can only be revived by this Supplemental Treaty. The British Ministry declare their inability to understand, and their refusal to accept, the Treaty as amended by the Senate. Mr. Fish gives out that it was possible there was an error in the transmission by cable; and upon this feeble and improbable accident hangs the fate of the Washington Treaty. And now comes a semi-official suggestion that we have yielded enough, and that the responsibility of the failure of negotiations is with England.

Unless the indirect claims, which we have said we do not want allowed, be withdrawn by the 15th of June, the Court will dissolve. If the Court dissolves then, it will dissolve forever, and the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes will be again postponed, and the old-time maxims of war, and standing armies, and heavy taxes will resume their sway. But the Administration stands before the world enjoying the unenviable notoriety of presenting a preposterous claim for countless millions, and, in four months, changing its position as follows:

1. Will not withdraw, but will take a gross sum.
2. Do not expect an unreasonable sum.
3. Do not expect any sum.
4. Only want the principle settled.
5. Don't expect the decision in our favor.
6. Don't want the decision in our favor.
7. Please send me a form of withdrawal from the claim altogether.
8. We have yielded enough—responsibility on your side.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION AND THE PRESS.

All the indications of the present campaign go to show that the reign of National Conventions is passing away. For forty years they have relieved the voters at the polls of all responsibility as to the selection of their candidates, and have practically superseded the Electoral College. This year, however, the power of the National Convention system is being effectively broken. All National Conventions have ceased to do more than record a sentiment already formed; upon their principles and platform there is no time for deliberation by the mass of the Convention. At least one of the Conventions this year will exercise no choice even in respect to its chief candidate. There is a power behind Conventions, therefore, which has arisen since 1830, and which is superseding them. This is the power of the press, both partisan and independent.

A few Democratic journals are making a pretended effort to stay the public mind from coming to any conclusions concerning candidates. We say their effort is a pretended one merely, because they call upon all other journals and on all voters to wait, but they themselves do not wait. The Democratic journals which so strenuously advocate waiting for the action of the Baltimore Convention, because dissatisfied with the nominations at Cincinnati, denounce those nominations in terms which show that they do not intend to support them even if they are ratified at Baltimore. They are taking ground squarely for Grant as against Greeley, just as the mass of the Democratic press have taken ground for Greeley against Grant. The Chicago *Times* intimates that as between Greeley and Grant it will go for Grant,—*i. e.*, it will go for Grant if the nomination of Greeley shall be ratified, as it is nearly certain to be, at Baltimore. It says:

> "As between Grant and Greeley, there can be no hesitation as to the duty of Democrats." If this is meant to imply that as between these two distinctive embodiments of the principles of Radicalism it is the duty of Democrats to support *the more pronounced, the more bitter, persistent, and tenacious Radical of the two*, then there are a very large number of earnest, consistent, sincere, and honest Democrats who reason otherwise. The number of sincere and earnest Democrats is not few who hold—rightly or wrongly—that *it would be better for the country that it should be cursed with Grant* four years longer than that it should exchange Grant for Greeley.

The *Times* may oppose Grant by its epithets, but it supports him by its arguments and positions. It is facing toward the Democratic party, but it is rowing toward the Grant party.

The amount of Democratic support which is, in like manner, mustering for Grant in this campaign includes Congressman Voorhees, Mr. Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Governor Randolph, John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Advertiser*, the New York *World*, the Philadelphia *Age*, the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Washington *Patriot*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, and the Berks County (Pa.) *Eagle*. Some of these papers may possibly revoke their present course if Greeley shall be nominated at Baltimore. But most of them are at the same time conceding, that Greeley is likely to be nominated at Baltimore, and are preparing to support Grant anyhow. Each of them would support the Baltimore candidate provided the Convention would nominate its own pet, but, as for deferring to the Convention as an authority, they will not do it. One will go with the Convention if it nominates Adams, another if it nominates Groesbeck, another if it nominates J. D. Cox, another if it nominates Judge Davis, another if it nominates General Hancock.

We do not regret to see these journals express their preferences. The Liberal party, in its platform and nominations, is the progressive party of the country, and we are glad that all the truly immovable Bourbons in the country see that their place is not in it. We do not fear that in the end it will triumph without being loaded down by all the Conservative dead-wood that has been drifting up Salt River for the last half-century. Let these Conservatives go to their place. Most of them have been pettifogging in behalf of corruptions and abuses, great and small, for an age, and, if they should blunder into the camp of Progress and Reform, they would feel wretched until they had returned to their old confederates.

We hope to see both parties rent like the Veil of the Temple from top to bottom, so that all the members of both will feel free to follow their personal convictions untrammelled by the party lash or by the Conventions of either. Let Conventions take their proper place as advisory organizations merely. By far the best medium of popular deliberation is now not Conventions, but the press. Through the public press every voter may speak, and the whole country can be heard from. The influence of the press tends toward purity, for it is the great exposer of corruption, the modern Hercules that cleanses, periodically, the Augean stables of their filth. The smaller and financially weaker journals may cling to Post Offices, and feed on the crumbs thrown to them from Conventions and politicians, but the really independent press have no interest that is not identical with that of the great mass of their readers. We rejoice that the whole press of the country are rising into something like their true dignity in this campaign, and are asserting for themselves the right to speak for their readers, the people, and that the people themselves are speaking for themselves through the press more independently than ever before.

THE TRIUMPH OF DR. LANAHAN.

The Methodist General Conference has at last summoned up courage to thoroughly investigate the affairs of its Book-Concern, and the Committees appointed have made their reports without fear or favor, and in a very business-like manner, each department of the Concern having been placed in the hands of a sub-Committee, with full power to act. The report which they have made is a triumph for Dr. Lanahan, and completely justifies him in the course he has pursued; and all friends of truth and the right in the Church will rejoice at this signal exoneration of the Doctor from the aspersions which have been cast upon him. For four years the Methodist Conferences have studiously denied that there were any frauds or mismanagement in the Concern, as charged by him, and for four years he has insisted upon his charges, in the face of the most remarkable persecutions. The Conferences cried Peace, peace, but there was no peace. Every motion that was made by Dr. Lanahan was promptly voted down, only to be succeeded by some other motion, presented in different form, but having the same object in view. No blow was hard enough, however, to stagger him. Knocked down in one spot, he came up smiling and fresh in another. He was degraded from his position in the Church as a minister, but still he flung the charges of fraud and mismanagement into the face of every Conference. Suits were brought against him in the Civil Courts for slander, and he was threatened with the Penitentiary. His only reply was the reiteration of his charges, and the solemn and firm demand that the Book-Concern should be investigated, and that the Church should no longer suffer under the shame of so great a scandal, and make no effort to remove it. At last, the persistent demand made by Dr. Lanahan began to take effect. Staunch and strong friends in the laity gathered about him and defended him. Slowly, but very surely, the impression that he was right grew into a settled belief, and a faction was organized which threatened to bring on an angry contention, and, possibly, dissension, unless some action was taken. At last, the Conference ordered an investigation, to still the troubled waters. But the investigation was a one-sided affair. The Committee was composed of men who were opposed to Dr. Lanahan—in political parlance, was packed. There were no experts upon the Committee, and none but experts could ever make their way, intelligently, through the intricate system of bookkeeping which was practised in the Methodist Book-Concern. The result, as was anticipated by Dr. Lanahan and his friends, was a report which was favorable to Dr. Colton, and whitewashed the whole Concern, from attic to basement. It found no frauds, not even any mismanagement, and congratulated the Church on the handsome profits which it had made. The report was accepted, the charges were officially shelved, and Dr. Lanahan was notified that, if he alluded again to frauds, the suits in the Civil Courts would be pressed against him. But Dr. Lanahan was not to be silenced in this manner. He protested against such an unfair report, reiterated his charges and demanded an investigation, and sent a bombshell into the Conference, by stating that, if a fair investigation was not made, he would expose the irregularities of the Missionary Society, as well as of the Book-Concern, and let the public have a look inside of that organization also. This new and unexpected argument was forcible enough to secure what for four years he had demanded—an impartial and thorough investigation—and he has come out the victor. The extent of that victory may be inferred from the fact that the Conference yesterday nominated him as Agent of the Concern—a position which he peremptorily declined.

The report shows that repeated frauds have been practiced upon the Concern, most of which were located in the Bindery Department, which was under the charge of Mr. Hoffman; and that by these frauds the Concern suffered great losses for several years, the extent of which it is impossible to indicate with any accuracy; and that the business-methods of the Concern were such as to encourage frauds, by the ease with which they could be concealed. It further shows that there has been a great lack of system for many years in the business transactions of the house, and a great deal of confusion and careless bookkeeping. The only comforting assurances in the report are contained in the statement that the Concern will not suffer any serious present loss thereby.

The entire public will be rejoiced to know that the Book Concern scandal is now at an end. The interest which it has created was not confined to the Methodist denomination alone. The almost unexampled manner in which Dr. Lanahan was persecuted enlisted the sympathy of all for him who love fair dealing. The result teaches a two-fold lesson: First, that it is worse than folly to attempt to cover up a crime, or, as the Conference has been accustomed to call it, an irregularity, for fear that its exposure may do the Church harm; and, second, that a courageous man, who knows he is in the right, cannot long be kept down, for "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

The Free-Trade meeting at Steinway Hall, New York, on Thursday evening, seems to have had for its objective point the Baltimore Convention, and for its Presidential candidate there General J. D. Cox, of Ohio. General Cox is a man of marked ability and exemplary character. He was talked of as a possible nominee of the Cincinnati Convention,—so much so, indeed, that the Cincinnati *Commercial* counts his candidacy as the chief stumbling-block in the way of Mr. Adams. The chief stumbling-block in the way of General Cox was the fact that he was not born in the United States. It was deemed by many, who would have been glad to support him, that there was just enough doubt about his eligibility to make that question, probably, a more important one in the campaign than even Revenue Reform itself. Of course, it was no fault of General Cox that his parents were residing in Canada when he was born, nor do we undertake to say that the clause of the Constitution which prescribes the qualifications of President, properly construed, would render him ineligible. But we do think that it would be unwise to take a candidate concerning whom it could be alleged that he was ineligible, so that his friends must needs spend a portion of their strength in meeting that issue, and persuading people that their votes can be legally cast for him. Nothing has occurred to render General Cox more eligible at Baltimore than he was at Cincinnati; and we judge, on the whole, he will not get the nomination, although he may divide, with Judge Davis, the fragmentary opposition to Greeley, at that place.

The Chicago *Times* has forgotten to answer our question, now three times repeated, viz.: What Democratic principles, not buried by past events and not expressed in the Cincinnati platform, would be vindicated in the nomination of Judge Davis in preference to Horace Greeley? It has modified its garrulousness about "principles" of late, but it still demands another candidate. Why not name the candidate?

The *Evening Post*, of Chicago, is never in business so nearly adapted to its capacity as when criticising a metaphor or a simile. Referring to our remark that attacks of the Republican press "leave Horace Greeley as serene as ever; in fact, like Fort Sumter, he grows stronger with each successive bombardment;" the *Post* says:

> Considering that the fort caught fire the first day of its bombardment, was knocked into a cocked-hat the second, and surrendered with all its contents the third, we call the simile a good one.

And we, considering that the fort held out for three years, and was not finally captured at all, but was evacuated by the rebels only after the rebellion had ended, also consider the simile a good one. The *Evening Post*, by a lively brushing up of its wits, may, perhaps, be able to understand that there were two sieges of Sumter, in both of which we got the worst of it. When we were inside of it, it was very weak, and was knocked into a cocked-hat in three days; but, when we got on the outside of it, it became very strong, and was never afterwards knocked into a cocked-hat.

Commodore Vanderbilt has made an exposition of his plans for rapid transit in the city of New York. He proposes to construct a tunnel from the City Hall Park up Chatham street and the Bowery to Fourth avenue, and promises to make it so light that a passenger can read his newspaper in the cars. The engines will be smoke-consuming dummies, and the cars short and heavy, with seats running crosswise. Stopping-places will be arranged every five blocks, and the average time from the City Hall to Forty-eighth street be ten to eleven minutes. The Commodore claims that, with the exception of the ventilating shafts, the streets will appear the same as at present. The charter was received from the Secretary of State on Saturday last, and the work of excavation will soon commence at many different points along the line.

The servant-girls of Dundee held a second meeting on May 17, at which steps were taken to perfect their organization. The first question to come up was the badge of servitude, called the "flag," a general demand being made for freedom of apparel. As to the period of engagement, it was resolved that one month should be the time, and a weekly half-holiday and alternate free Sunday were demanded. One speaker pronounced the clergy the chief sinners as to Sunday-dinners, one woman in the hall having been compelled to wash tumblers until midnight, while a clergyman sipped toddy in his parlor with his friends. An elderly domestic thought the character of mistresses demanded investigation more than that of servants. Monstrous!

A Scotch Court has affirmed the responsibility of a man for his offspring to the fourth generation. The Inspector of Poor for the Parish of Talbot recently advanced aid to a widow with five young children, and brought suit in the Small Debt Court to recover the amount from her grandfather. Against this liability a vigorous but ineffectual defence was made.

The Ravenna (O.) *Democrat* is opposed to Mr. Greeley because he once went to sleep at a reception given him in Akron. We have heard of people going to sleep over dull sermons and stupid lectures, but the dulness and stupidity of a reception which could make such a wide-awake man as Horace Greeley go to sleep, must have been something wonderful.

Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad.

PAXTON, Ill., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad running through this place, is about completed. Considerable trouble is expected on account of the contractors refusing to give up the road until Snell, Taylor & Co. pays for it. The work has been vigorously pushed through during the cold weather last winter, and a splendid road completed in a short time.

WILLIS.

THE [illegible]N.

The Wisconsin Democracy for Greeley and Brown.

Some Wholesome Counsel to Dissatisfied Reformers.

Views of August Belmont, Montgomery Blair, and Ex-Governor Price of New Jersey.

The Boston Post Gives Up Opposition to Greeley—Voorhees' Support of Grant Explained.

The Wisconsin Democracy for Greeley and Brown.

WHITEWATER, Wis., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Those Wisconsin Democrats who have read the *Times* for the past three weeks have been utterly astounded at the mendacity of that audacious sheet. A more thorough misrepresentation of facts in relation to the feeling of the Democracy on the Cincinnati movement, in the various localities of the Northwest, could scarcely be conceived. Not only does the *Times* draw largely upon its imagination for its facts, but it garbles and perverts the sense and meaning of what facts do come into its possession. No longer ago than yesterday, it copied extracts from the letter of the Hon. S. S. Marshall to the editor of the Cairo *Bulletin*, and commended the same as rebuking those Democrats who are endeavoring to secure the ratification of the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore. On the first page of the same issue may be found the letter of Judge Marshall in full, from which we make the following extract: "It is my opinion, if nothing occurs to change the current of public opinion between this and the 9th of July, that the Cincinnati ticket and platform will be indorsed at Baltimore, and, if so, they shall have my hearty support. Mr. Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance, which has just appeared, will do much toward conciliating opposition, and will unquestionably greatly enhance his chances for the Presidency."

The *Times* is constantly receiving letters from active members of the Democratic party throughout the Northwest, setting forth the necessity of ratifying the action of Cincinnati; but the greater share of these communications are suppressed. Occasionally, it publishes one of this sort, with the dignified heading of "The Mouthings of a Damphool," or "The Bray of an Ass,"—courtesies which many Democrats are appreciating by solemn refusal to ever again write to it, or even to favor its circulation.

I have travelled, during the past three weeks, through various parts of Wisconsin, and can assure the editor of the *Times* that he will ascertain, by the time of the assembling of our State Convention, in June, that there are Democrats enough in the State of Wisconsin to carry that Convention unitedly for the Cincinnati platform and ticket. I speak precisely of what I know,—"only this and nothing more."

There is no disguising the fact that the *Times* has thoroughly disgusted the Democracy of the Northwest, who are astounded at its tortuous and inconsistent course. It was foremost in advocating the necessity for the Liberal movement. It declared the Democratic party dead, and utterly incapable of electing a member of that party to the Presidency. It indorses the Cincinnati platform, but can't go Greeley. It ought to know that Judge Davis is not enough of a Republican to have made any serious inroads in the Grant party, while Adams would have lost the entire Irish vote.

If the Democracy can't elect one of their own number, will the *Times* be kind enough to name the Republican who can be elected? Horace Greeley can draw more Republican votes than any man in the United States, outside of the Grant ring. He is stronger in the South, to-day, than any Northern man, be he Democrat or Republican. He will sweep the South as against any or all candidates that may be in the field. Baltimore will either nominate Greeley, or indorse the Cincinnati platform, and adjourn without nomination, which would be quite as well; as, in the latter contingency, Greeley would draw a heavier Republican vote than if ratified by the Convention.

The contest is to be between Greely and Grant,—the one the representative of Constitutional Government and Civil Liberty; the other the figure-head of an Irresponsible Military Despotism. Any Democrat who will refuse to support the Liberal ticket after Baltimore has spoken in its favor, will be unworthy the name of Democrat, being wilfully blind or utterly unable to comprehend the difference between Local Self Government and Despotic Rule. I have never voted a Republican ticket under any circumstances; but I most heartily desire that Baltimore shall ratify Cincinnati, when this ticket shall have my best efforts in its behalf,—knowing that, if successful, Constitutional Government will have been preserved to the American people.

DAMON.

Waukesha, Wis.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Waukesha is the capital of Waukesha County, which has been closely balanced from year to year between the two parties. It may, therefore, be taken as a specimen battle-ground of Wisconsin. The following facts I obtained from one who is high authority in this section, but whose name I am not at liberty to use:

Of Republicans, there are in the village of Waukesha from twelve to fifteen outspoken for Greeley. Very many others are on the border, awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring that they will in no case help to elect a Democrat, even should Grant be the alternative. The Republican paper, called the *Freeman*, hesitates, and there are threats of a new party organ; but it is thought probable that the *Freeman* will hoist the Grant flag after the Philadelphia Convention. Of the two Democratic papers published here, the *Plaindealer* opposes Greeley, but will support him if adopted at Baltimore, while the *Democrat*, with a larger circulation, runs up the Greeley banner, "subject to the decision," etc. One other important element should be spoken of. The German voters, numbering about 30, are said to be a unit for Greeley. It is thought they will vote for him, even if he withdraws. These figures are based on a population of less than 4,000, and will hold in about the same proportions throughout the county. It will readily be seen that like ratios throughout the State would give Wisconsin to Greeley on a Union ticket.

Now, this situation may be taken as a miniature political map of the whole North, local and special interests aside. What are its strategic points? First, that the balance power is primarily in the hands of the Democrats, *i. e.*, while they cannot choose between Grant and an old-line Democrat, they can choose between "honorable" but sure defeat on a straight ticket, and probable victory with Greeley. How they will decide admits of little doubt, for, whatever the manipulations of New York rings, the South is too intent upon deliverance from its present misrule, to be turned aside by either chicanery or any chivalrous devotion to an old name. But I must be allowed, as one still "halting between two opinions," to differ from the belief of THE TRIBUNE, that Greeley can be elected, even if a third ticket is nominated at Baltimore. Not but that a majority of Republicans may prefer Greeley to Grant; but those now undecided, who, secondly, will hold the balance of power when the nominations are once over and Greeley adopted, have an inflexible resolve, growing naturally out of the sacrifices they have made, that no legitimate issue of the war shall be jeopardized even for a moment. Holding no animosity toward the South, and wishing her only the greatest prosperity and influence, they yet do not mean to have that battle to fight over again. The question with them is between what they deem a safe, insipid mediocrity with Grant, and a broad, progressive, but somewhat uncertain Administration with Greeley; whether, in short, it is necessary for them to stand four years longer on the coffin of the rebellion, to hold down its lid.

The answer to this question must come from the Democrats. If they shall lean toward the dead rebellion by means of a third ticket, then this hesitating element will throw its weight toward the other extreme, being determined that the balance shall be on the side of Eternal Union and Liberty. But let the South, in Convention assembled, not only adopt the Cincinnati ticket, but proclaim its final, hearty, and unequivocal devotion for the future to Union, Liberty, and Equal Rights, and its readiness to join in a grand onward progress of the whole country, and it will give to the movement a unity and impetus which no other action can.

Thirdly, the Germans, like other intelligent citizens, will vote according to their political convictions, and not according to the candidate's personal habits, which can no more affect them than the color of his hat. The same is true of the Tariff which I have not heard so much as mentioned here. The attempt to make men see any inconsistency in the union of those who have fought side by side for years, is and must be a failure. They see that the Tariff, as in many campaigns past, is simply not made an issue.

There are times when a patriot should cling to his party as he would to his country itself, because that party stands for some great moral idea or some national achievement. Such has been the just claim of the Republican party. Is it so now? If so, will some party organ please tell what the technical term Republican, as now used, distinctly means.

P.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Several weeks have elapsed since the Cincinnati Convention, and considerable discussion has taken place in this quarter as to the success of the movement. I have mingled freely with men of all shades of politics, and all classes of society, from bankers to hod-carriers, and find, so far as it is possible to ascertain aside from a regular ballot, that four-fifths of the voters of this city are unconditionally for Greeley and Brown, no matter what be the action of the Baltimore Convention. The nomination of Greeley and Brown took us by surprise. The platform pleased the masses of the Republicans, who were eager to throw off the collar; but Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance was, to all who desired to sympathize with the movement, the ring of the true metal. Hitherto, we have had two factions of the Democracy in this county, but both are now united upon Greeley and Brown. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Member Liberal Republican State Central Committee.

Grant, the Eagle, and the Crown.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following lines are suggested by the statement of the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that he lately examined a dinner set ordered from France for the President, and was surprised to find a crown placed above the eagle. The lines may effect one of the pleasant jokes of our good-natured (?) Grant friends upon Mr. Greeley:

Why place the Eagle 'neath the Crown,
The emblem of a Kingly State?
The bird of Liberty never deigns
To stoop so from its high estate.

Our Fathers thought, on outstretched wing,
Unblenching eye toward the sun,
The Eagle best would typify
The Freedom which their valor won.

Not so thinks Grant; the bird, with him,
Is but a vulgar fowl at best;
Its chief significance, to him,
Is, "Will its feathers warm my nest?"

MAX.

The Voice of Democrats.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, May 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Observing the position taken by some of the Democratic journals,—among them the *Times*, of your city,—endeavoring to school the Democratic masses to not commit themselves to the Cincinnati nominee, I feel that the time has arrived when that mighty host, which the *Times* professes to represent, should be heard; and, as one of that number, will state a few facts, however unpalatable to those politicians who are so steeped in party mire as to be unable to lift a hand even to save their country. We believe that this Government, under the present Administration, has so far drifted from a Constitutional Government that it must be rescued, and that soon. We believe, too, that, with another term of four years, the chains can be riveted tighter, and that party-machinery and party-lash can be so brought to work as to exclude the masses from all voice in the Government. This is not an emanation of a diseased imagination, for has not the *habeas corpus* been suspended? and—I was going to say any fool knows, but I find some are worse than fools, and don't know it—its object is to protect the innocent, and not the guilty. Have not our State Courts been set aside? And, worst of all, have not the Judges of Elections been superseded to make room for Federal hirelings, ready to do the bidding, however unconstitutional, of the tyrant? With all these facts staring us in the face, can an editor be found so insane as to suppose that the masses will stand back to wait his bidding? Why, sir, we are not only ready to commit ourselves, but are ready to pledge ourselves, never again to vote a Democratic ticket should that party prove this time recreant to its duty. That duty is to defeat, and not to elect, Grant, the most contemptible tool that ever occupied the White House. Not only to defeat the tool, but also the machinery that uses the tool. Some voters, calling themselves Democratic, no doubt indulge in visions of regained power. It will not be this fall. To such I would say, stop and think; yes, the Republican party is divided; but can the Democratic party possibly secure a majority over both wings, which must be the case to carry the election? The President is elected by a majority of all the electoral votes cast, not by a plurality. Then away with the folly of even talking of another nomination.

Now, Mr. Editor, one word more. The Democratic masses don't want to wait till they learn what the Baltimore Convention will do, but we want to unite to compel that Convention to a proper recognition of our claims; and, to this end, please suggest through your columns some plan whereby we can form ourselves into a body united and pledged to the Cincinnati nominee, and you'll find us ready to do battle for the right, regardless of the dictation of politicians. For one, I may vote the Democratic ticket again; but if the Baltimore Convention fails to indorse, or to recommend the Cincinnati nominees, never—never again. I'll never believe in their professions. Yours,

A DEMOCRAT.

AURORA, Ill., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following is a verbatim copy of a letter which I mail to-day to the Chicago *Times*:

To The Editor of The Chicago Times:

Will you let me say, through your paper, that the Democracy of this county, so far as I am able to learn their views, deprecate, in very strong language, the course you are pursuing toward the Cincinnati Convention. We think you are doing very great harm at present, all of which work we will have to undo upon the stump when the campaign opens. Your talk about sacrificing principles by supporting the Cincinnati nominees is too thin to deceive any. The Democracy want no better platform than that laid down at Cincinnati. Suppose you be kind enough, in some of your long-winded editorials,—which are begining to rival those of Alexander Stephens,—to inform us what dear principles we relinquish in supporting Greeley. The Democracy have adopted the motto that "All roads from Greeley lead to Grant." I have said, and firmly believed ever since the Cincincinnati Convention, that it would help the Liberal cause to have the *Times* opposed to Greeley,—which means in favor of Grant. I hope you will come out openly for Grant. The confidence of the Democracy in you and in your paper is so limited that you can influence none of them, and the hatred and contempt of the Republicans for you and your paper are so strong that it would add many Republican votes to the Liberal cause.

As you are publishing communications (apparently) from Democrats throughout the State, please publish this one.

Ford County, Ill.

PAXTON, Ill., May 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your valuable paper is extensively read in this part of the country, and Horace Greeley is gaining ground every day. He will carry the County of Ford by 500 majority this fall. Respectfully,

J. A. WILLIS.

Some Wholesome Counsel to Dissatisfied Reformers.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Whatever the issues were before the Cincinnati Convention, or at the Cincinnati Convention, they have now been summed up in this: whether the Republican party shall crown its honorable career and glorious triumphs by accepting the support of its opponents for their principles and conclusions, by extending the warm right hand of brotherly love to those whom they have beaten, who confess themselves beaten, and are asking with the highest proofs of their sincerity to have the past forgotten, and to be allowed to unite with their fellow-citizens in honorably contributing to the new life and the greater glory of the Republic. In the presence of an issue like this, so clearly manifested, how querulous, and petty, and unworthy is the treatment of the results of the Cincinnati Convention by such a journal as the New York *Nation*, and many of the sincere and educated gentlemen reformers whom it represents. It seems to see nothing in Mr. Greeley as a Presidential candidate but "the final attempt of that large class of quacks, charlatans, ignoramuses, and sentimentalists who are engaged in every civilized country to-day, in trying to substitute 'the heart' for the head,—or, in other words, to make singing, weeping, and wailing do in politics the work of memory and judgment,—to get possession of the Government of the United States. They have succeeded in ruining one great and noble nation; their fondest desire and proudest hope is now to ruin this." And while in the presence of a development of public sentiment, looking hopefully to those broadest political results for which the *Nation* has been praying and preaching these several years, it is so further blinded by its personal contempt for certain instrumentalities and associations in the great reform, as to speak of their ideal of human society as "one in which there reigns the equality of the herd on the prairie, in which a life of instinct is passed under the partial guardianship of a few noisy old bulls, whose sole duty to the State is to bellow." It requires a good deal of patient faith in the Republic to bear with the ignorance and prejudice and passions of its most unthinking and uncultivated classes. We sometimes feel that here alone is the great danger to republican institutions. But such illustrations as these quotations from the *Nation*, of the extent to which fastidiousness would cultivate narrowness and prejudice in those who assume to be, and in many respects really are, the most intelligent and wisest elements in society, almost leads one to change the sources of anxiety, and transfer the seat of danger. It is indeed a pity that so good a head as the *Nation* has should have so sadly lost itself. We trust it will speedily find its own, and do justice to the candidacy of Mr. Greeley and the support that it is receiving. We do not urge that it should give him its own direct support, but it should certainly seek for itself the capacity and the courage to understand, appreciate, and describe the pregnant tokens of one of the most significant and beneficent political revolutions in all our history. The country can well afford to put up with a good deal of poor administration in details; it can submit to slower progress than is desirable in many a special reform; it can see the *gaucherie* of the Lincoln administration return for a time to the White House even; it might bear even with the mortification that some of the fine gentlemen of the country might experience in seeing their President's State dinners served without wine during the single term to which Mr. Greeley is pledged if elected, if, through his election, it could sweep into oblivion all the divisions and passions, all the distrusts and jealousies of the last 25 years of political strifes, unite the entire nation, indeed, upon the principles of freedom and equality, without distinction of race or color, and set its whole people, as by a common instinct, to a multiplication of the industries and the blessings of Republican civilization, and so to recording a higher illustration than was ever yet given of the redeeming and continuing and conquering force of a Republican Government whose banner is Peace.

August Belmont.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, May 24.

We were permitted to see a letter last evening from Mr. Belmont, written to a prominent Democrat in this city, in which he uses the following language: "I hope that the Baltimore Convention will accept the Cincinnati nominations, as the only means of defeating the present corrupt Administration."

Montgomery Blair's Advice to the Democracy.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the Newark *Journal* by the Hon Montgomery Blair:

To the Editor of the Journal:

The objections to the support by Democrats of the Cincinnati ticket stated in a letter published in your paper of the 18th, signed "A Liberal Democrat," are in substance: *First.* That it would be an abandonment of principle, the persons nominated being thorough Republicans, and the nominations having been made by a Convention composed exclusively of Republicans. *Second.* That such support is unnecessary, inasmuch as, the Radicals being divided, a straight Democratic ticket may be nominated and elected. The first objection is met by the action of the Democratic party through its representatives in State Conventions last year, and especially by the recent action of the great States of Tennessee and New York, in adopting the Cincinnati platform. When our party Conventions adopt the Cincinnati platform and recommend the co-operation of all who stand upon it, in the elections, the presumption is that such co-operation involves no sacrifice of principle; and the explanation of how those who have heretofore opposed Mr. Greeley can support him now, is found in the resolve to forego all further contest upon the measures which have been the chief subjects of difference heretofore, for the sake of his co-operation with them in the pending election with respect to certain questions which they regard as important subsisting questions. The second objection proceeds upon a mistake. Mr. Greeley would be compelled to withdraw if a Democratic ticket should be presented, and the Republicans will again unite and cast their full strength against us. Such action as is proposed by a "Liberal Democrat" would be evidence of bad faith in two respects. *First.* It would be charged that as a party the Democratic party had so acted as to pledge itself to the leaders of the Cincinnati movement to support them in it. *Second.* As the party had adopted the Cincinnati platform in its State Conventions generally, last year, in what was called the New Departure, it would support the nominee if it was sincere in proposing to abandon dead issues. The partisans of the Administration charge that the New Departure is but an artful dodge invented by the Tammany tricksters to possess themselves of power, and that if they are allowed to obtain possession of the Government they will undo all the work of the war, &c. Unfortunately the men thus stigmatized had been allowed to reach such positions in the Democratic party as seriously to discredit it with the country, and the elections last year showed that, in spite of the adoption of the New Departure by the party, its strength was not increased. The discontent of large numbers of Republicans was proclaimed, but they distrusted the Democratic leaders, and were apprehensive that their restoration to power would reopen past questions, notwithstanding their declarations to the contrary. The Liberal movement has grown out of this condition, and its leaders have been welcomed to the front by the masses of the Democracy, in spite of the general opposition of the leaders, and especially of the New York *World*, which had taken so pronounced a part for the New Departure that its support was a logical necessity. Now the strength of the Administration lies wholly in the want of faith in the Democratic leaders which is felt by the Northern people. The power which has been held by Tammany in the party has enabled the Administration to infect the Northern mind with such distrust in the organization that when the *World*, which was the apologist of Tammany till Tweed was arrested, led off for what is called the "New Departure," it was treated as a trick. Now, if through the influence of that paper and its associates the Democracy should refuse to stand by the New Departure, for no other reason than because it is proposed to put the power in the hands of a Liberal Republican instead of into the hands of a New Departure Democrat, their sincerity may well be questioned. We can then be charged, and not without proof, of double duplicity—First: With having invited the Liberals to make a stand against Grant with an implied promise of support, and then deserting and sacrificing them by attempting to slip into power ourselves by virtue of the division in the Republican camp thus fomented; Second: We should be charged with dissembling when we profess to surrender dead issues, and the proof will be that, while we ratify and approve the Cincinnati platform, we shrink from the test of committing the power to those who are as fully committed to it as we are, but whose record gives a better guarantee against the revival of the dead issues. As we profess to desire to get rid of those issues in fact, and certainly wish to avoid them in the canvass, it is the obvious dictate of common prudence to take a candidate who cannot be suspected, and therefore we certainly would do so unless we meant to cheat. But "Liberal Democrat" says the "consent given to the action at Cincinnati by Democrats was upon conditions that were not considered at all." With the single exception of the Atlanta (Georgia) *Sun*, all the Democratic press acquiesced in the policy of supporting some nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. But "Liberal Democrat" says Mr. Greeley was not thought of even by his friends as the nominee. All, however, who were thought of were Radicals, and the only difference between them and Mr. Greeley was that, not having been editors, they had not offended so many leading Democrats by criticisms upon them. If political principle, and not personal feeling, is to be the test, no reason can be given for rejecting Greeley and supporting Adams, Brown, Trumbull, or Davis. All that can be said is, they have not fought the Democracy so long and so hard. But, per contra, it must be admitted that they have not fought Grant so effectually, and just now it is power to overthrow him that is wanted. When the liberties of the people are in peril it is no time to resent individual grievances. Greeley has dealt me many heavy blows, but since he has turned his guns against Grant, and has come to rescue the country from the brutal tyranny which so degrades us all, my heart grows warm to him, and is purged of all resentment for the heavy blows he has struck us in past conflicts, by the reflection that it is only because he has been so stern an opponent of the Democracy through life, that he has it now in his power to save the country.

Ex-Governor Price, of N. J., Advises the Democracy.

RAMSEY, Bergen County, May 13, 1872.

HON. N. J. WYETH—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., requesting my judgment as to the true course of the Democratic party to pursue at this critical time in the affairs of the country, I do not hesitate to say what my convictions are upon the great problem presented to our party by the action of the Liberal Republican Convention lately held at Cincinnati, for to my mind it is clear there is only one way to demonstrate or solve it successfully, and give that relief and reform so necessary to the well being of the country, and that is in our acceptance of the principles enunciated by the patriotic men of that Convention. It is our creed not to regard men but to revere principles. A sure success awaits the co-operation and unity of the moral strength represented at Cincinnati with our great national historic party. It is a time when good, pure, and honest men should unite for the preservation of their constitutional liberty, and no party can reject the support of good men to effect so high a purpose. By such a union a President and a Congress can be elected, a certain overthrow of a usurping and dangerous military Administration effected, peace and fraternity restored, retrenchment and reform established in every branch of the Government. A suffering and outraged people only exhibit a noble moral courage and high patriotism in rising above party behests when the welfare of their country is at stake. As individuals, as American citizens, or as a party, we should not hesitate. Who can doubt the result of the coming Presidential contest if left between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia nominees, when the action of the first is confirmed by the action of the great Democratic party at Baltimore in July. Thus joined hand in hand the Democrat and Liberal Republican, would have a triumphal march to Washington. This result would be as sure and certain as the time required to accomplish it will be evolved. Let us seize the opportunity to restore our glorious country to the Government of our fathers. Let us appreciate the good philosophy prompting the realization of the successful achievement of the substance of our institutions when we are harassed with the dangers associated with the sophistry of the words, acts, and deeds of the present national Administration. I have given grave consideration to the true objects and duty of the patriotic American citizen under the present condition of the country, and frankly give you the results. Thanking you for the courteous and flattering terms of your letter to my State, and also to myself, which your personal friendship has, I fear, greatly overestimated, accept the assurance of my great regard. Your friend,

RODMAN M. PRICE.

The Boston Post.

The Boston *Post*, which at first declared it couldn't go Greeley, is beginning to reason with itself and to consider its first hasty judgment. In publishing a strong communication in behalf of the Cincinnati nominees, the *Post* says: "Our correspondent's statements of personal observation are formally confirmed by the voice of the Democrats of Western Massachusetts. The Tenth District, which is the first to speak, has declared definitely for a union with the Cincinnati Reformers, and echoes of the same sentiment are heard from Tennessee, Michigan, and from other distant sections. And while the leaders of the Democracy, like Hon. Jeremiah Black and Hon. George H. Pendleton, break the silence of private life to counsel the same action, the Democratic press, which reproduces the popular opinion, shows a constant increase of favor toward the Liberal candidates. In Maine, the Portland *Argus*, one of the staunchest organs of the party in the land, heartily indorses the new movement. The Utica *Observer*, which speaks for Ex-Governor Seymour, rebukes the assertion that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore is impossible, and claims that nine-tenths of the Democrats in that section favor his candidacy on the Liberal platform. The Albany *Argus*, upon whose sterling ability and wise counsels the party has always placed reliance, cites with approval the action of the Rochester Convention. The enthusiasm increases as one goes South, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the representative journals of Mobile, Charleston, Richmond and other centres of southern opinion joining in the commendation of the Cincinnati platform, and declaring a preference for a union of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans upon the basis which that convention supplies."

Voorhees' Support of Grant Explained—Nepotism Run Mad.

Lafayette, Ind. (May 24.) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The connection between that virtuous Bourbon Democrat, Daniel Webster Voorhees, of Indiana, with the Present-Taker Grant, is not of recent date. Not only has Grant repeatedly, within the past three years, appointed personal friends of Voorhees to lucrative Federal offices in the Terre Haute (Indiana) District, but it was also owing to his and Senator Harlan's influence and solicitations that Grant appointed Voorhees' brother-in-law, James P. Luse, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky., an office worth fully $16,000 a year. Voorhees, Harlan, and Luse were classmates at the Asbury University in Greencastle, Indiana, and they have ever since been working into one another's hands. Luse was previous to 1860 a bookbinder at Lafayette, Indiana, and in politics he has been everything by turns—a Know Nothing, a Democrat, a Fremont man, a Lincoln Republican, a Johnsonite, and a Grant man. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster of Lafayette, Indiana, and in 1868 he removed to Louisville. Grant appointed him immediately after his election to the most lucrative Federal office in the city. As a matter of course, he is a delegate to the Office-Holders' Philadelphia Convention.

Grant's Family Ring.

Forty-one of 'em
(Keep the run of 'em),
Suckers all—the State needs none of 'em;
Avoirdupois, there's more than three ton of 'em—
Humbugs, every son of a gun of 'em.
Old Daddy Grant,
The Boss Cormorant,
Feathers his nest in the Covington Post Office,
Orville L. G.
(Hunkey boy on a spree)
Draws on his pal in an Illinois coast office;
Half the connections of 'Lysses can boast office—
Corbins and Dents,
Cramers and Bents,
Sharpes, and Boots, and Caseys, and Pattons;
But the Dents take the lead
Of the whole blessed breed,
For when the places were going they went in for the fat 'uns.

Brothers-in-law, nephews and cousins,
Groups of 'em, troops of 'em—several dozens—
Billeted all on a tax-ground community,
Plundering, whenever they find opportunity,
Playing their grab game with brotherly unity,
Mocking the people with perfect impunity!
O! what a set!
Lucifer's net,
In a hundred prime casts, such a haul couldn't get.
Ministers, Judges, Appraisers, Collectors,
Marshals, Assessors, Surveyors, Inspectors,
Postmasters, Mail Agents, uninformed Hectors.
Gods! what a corps of 'em!
Wait—there'll be more of 'em;
Forty-and-one—there will soon be three score of 'em;
Outside are hungry ones—list to the roar of 'em!

Chief and head man,
U. S. G. leads the van,
Rob-Roying the public to fatten his clan.
If you're Rob-Roy's relation,
Walk up, take your ration;
If not, and you sign for a Government station,
Put your hand in your pocket and try a donation.
Motives in these days are not to be sifted
When knaves to office are suddenly lifted.
We say, when we hear
Of the set, it is clear
Grant, though not great, is *uncommonly gifted*.

—Some of the Administration papers ask, "What share had Grant in the Chorpenning frauds?" We have never heard what, though we presume he had, as usual, about 20 per cent.

MINNESOTA.

Status of the Liberal Movement.

Democrats Unanimously for Greeley—Republicans Divided.

List of Republican Journals Supporting the Liberal Ticket.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

RUSHFORD, Minn., May 28.—Up to this writing, I have seen no statement of the feelings of the people of this State, regarding the Liberal movement, in any Eastern journal, save in the way of extracts from papers published here. The idea has gone out, however, that the Cincinnati nominees have but little support among Minnesota Republicans, and that the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention will, in all probability, carry the State.

A careful observation of the drift of public sentiment, as exhibited, not so much in newspapers as in conversation with men of all professions from both parties, has convinced me that, underneath all surface-indications, below the frothy waves of political talk, a powerful sentiment, constantly increasing, is making itself felt in favor of Greeley and Brown.

The remark attributed to Sanford E. Church, of New York, in the report of a recent interview, that, when he wishes to determine the strength of any political movement, he goes among the farmers and business-men of his own acquaintance, and gets their impressions and opinions, instead of taking the *dicta* of politicians, is a wise one: and this is the true way to determine the strength of the Liberal movement. Making an allowance for local influences, bad appointments by the President, etc., the same feelings regarding the *personnel* of an Administration animate the mass of the people, whether in Maine or California.

The feeling of distrust that has grown up in the minds of a large number of those who elected General Grant, within the past three years, is not confined to Republicans of any one ten, or twenty States. It pervades every rank of society. It is found in every township in the nation. Others beside "sore heads" are not ready to throw their hats high in air, and shout for President Grant's renomination. "Disappointed office-seekers" are not the only ones who desire a change, not alone in Administrations, but in systems.

I confess I was greatly surprised to find so many who had been life-long Republicans that, previous to the nominations at Cincinnati, avowed their determination not to support President Grant for re-election under any circumstances. Hundreds there were with whom I conversed, who, while dissatisfied with the present Administration, and fully realizing the urgency of Reform, were not prepared to openly take a position in favor of the Liberal movement.

The Democrats were cautious, doubtful, but hopeful. "Be the result of the Convention what it will," they said, "we will not likely be the losers." The larger portion of the Democratic papers throughout the State, from the very start, expressed confidence in the movement, and seemed prepared to accept the work of the Convention, if they could do so consistently. It was generally thought that Adams or Trumbull would be the candidate. Davis had but very little strength, either with the press or people. Greeley was not thought of as a candidate, or at least was very little thought of.

The news of the nomination made took everybody by surprise. The pregnant saying of the French, "It is always the unexpected that happens," never had a better illustration. One prominent citizen of the State said to me, "We must throw up the sponge now: the Democrats never will endorse Greeley, and, indeed, that was the general impression here. It was, therefore, a great surprise, to find the Democratic papers throughout the country urging with such unanimity the indorsement of Mr. Greeley. As the Democratic State papers came in, it became evident that the leaven was working in Minnesota as well as in other States; for, with but two exceptions, within ten days after the nominations at Cincinnati, the Democratic papers of the State were unequivocal for Greeley's indorsement by the Democratic Convention, some even boldly stated that they were for Greeley in any event. To-day there is not a Democratic paper in the State which is not willing to support the Liberal nominees if the Baltimore Convention endorses them, or does not make any nomination. I have seen but one Democrat who says he will not support Greeley. All realize that "All roads from Greeley lead to Grant."

Fully one-third of the Republican party in this State, to-day, freely acknowledge their opposition to General Grant's nomination. This opposition has begun to take form and purpose since the Cincinnati nominations. I do not know of one whose sympathy was with the Liberal movement from the outset, who now refuses to support Greeley; while I do know of many who looked on the movement with interest, who were desirous of accomplishing a reform within the party, that have announced themselves for Greeley and Brown. There is not another nomination that could have been made which could have so divided the Republican party. Greeley carries with him the backbone of the party, the men who helped to organize it, and who, for nearly twenty years, have contended for its principles. It is the reading, thinking, class, who have never held an office, and who do not want one, that are cutting themselves loose from a party whose achievements are glorious, but which has fallen, in these latter days, into the hands of thieves and demagogues. The cry of "Sore heads!" "Disappointed office-seekers!" influence these men as did the cry of "Abolitionists!" "Lincoln's Hirelings!" in other days. They did their duty then; they are going to do it now.

Quite a large percentage of the people of Minnesota are of foreign birth. No calculation would approximate to authenticity which did not consider this element of our citizenship, I have endeavored, by means of conversations with prominent citizens of foreign birth, and otherwise, to arrive at a true estimate of the relative strength of Greeley and Grant among their countrymen. The Scandinavians are, in numbers, largely in excess of other nationalities. Next comes the Irish, and then the Germans.

I have found the Scandinavians greatly divided. Heretofore they have, as a class, voted with the Republicans, and I should judge that fully four-fifths of those who have so acted, will support General Grant. The Democrats of this nationality will go with their party, for Greeley. These with the one-fifth who will probably support Greeley, will constitute about one-third of this nationality.

The Irish will go *en masse* for Greeley, without regard to leaders or past affiliations.

The Germans are largely for Greeley, with a minority of, say one-fifth, who will support Grant. All of the German papers in the State, I believe, are supporting the Liberal ticket.

The following are the names of Republican newspapers which have already declared for Greeley and Brown. All of them are staunch and able papers, with a large circulation and wide influence:

St. Paul *Dispatch*,
Mankato *Union*,
Rushford *Journal*,
Wells *Atlas*,
Waseca *News*,
Austin *Register*.

There may be others, but these are within my own knowledge. There are also a large number which are waivering in their support of Grant, and, ere long, many will, doubtless, declare for the man in the white coat.

A survey of the whole field convinces me that Minnesota is by no means sure for Grant. There is a majority of about 10,000 to overcome, which is by no means small when the number of voters in the State is considered; but the outlook is, nevertheless, decidedly encouraging. The people are familiar with Mr. Greeley's history. They know that he has always been the uncompromising foe of fraud and corruption in every place, and they see the need of a thorough reform in the administration of the Government. They know him to be a large-brained, large-hearted, noble man. They respect him for his wonderful life-work; they love him for his simple, manly virtues, and his broad sympathy with the unfortunate everywhere. They see in him a man who has risen to the highest positions, and who is yet one of the people. They recognize him as the Apostle of a new era,—an era of peace and good will. Seven years have gone by since the last Rebel laid down his arms, and still the people see the leaders of a party attempting to keep alive the embers of old hate and animosities. In order to succeed, they see these leaders of a great party appealing to the passions and prejudices of a by-gone time, and endeavoring to infuse into the dry bones of dead issues life enough to bear them, with all their corruptions, safely over another election.

There is thunder all around the sky. In the meantime, the Liberals here are jubilant; the Grant Republicans are reticent, choosing,—not like the good boy, to be seen, but not heard,—but, rather, to be neither seen nor heard.

J. N. B.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Class-Day—Statistics of the Class of '72.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, May 30.

During the past few days, visitors from various parts arrived, in order to be present at the exercises of Class-Day, the most celebrated day of the year. The delegation from Detroit was, perhaps, the largest in the city.

Class-Day, though more recent in its origin than Commencement, has steadily increased in popularity within the past few years, until it has now come to be regarded as more interesting, and even more important than Commencement. The exercises of yesterday consisted of an oration, a poem, class history, and several features of a miscellaneous character, such as the distribution of prizes, dedication of class ivy, singing of college songs, revisiting and bidding farewell to the old recitation-rooms, and class supper, which was held in the evening, and closed the exercises of the day. The exercises were entirely under the direction of the class. The music for the occasion was furnished by Bishop's Band, from Detroit. The weather was unusually pleasant, and the crowds in attendance at both morning and afternoon exercises were much larger than on last Class-Day.

Many were disappointed, because the new hall was not ready for the use of the class. When completed, this hall will be surpassed in seating-capacity by but two halls in the United States. It will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the next college year.

The general opinion which prevails is, that the exercises of yesterday have not been surpassed since the origin of Class-Day.

The following are some of the most important statistics:

The class of '72 presents 86 candidates for degrees, being 10 more than the class of '70, the largest graduated up to this time, and 23 more than the class of '71. Sixty expects the degree B. A.; 12, B S; 7, Ph. B.; 6 will be engineers. The class represents eight different States and Canada, as follows: Michigan, 52; Ohio, 7; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 5; New York, 3; Tennessee, 3; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Canada, 4. The oldest member of the class is 30 years 10 months and 27 days of age; the youngest, 18 years 6 months and 20 days. The average age is 23 years 6 months and 4 days. As to the professions, 21 will be lawyers, 15 teachers, 8 farmers, 7 engineers, 6 ministers, 8 men of business, 4 doctors, 5 journalists, 1 analytical chemist, and 11 are undecided. Eighty-four are males; 2 females. Eight are in favor of woman suffrage, 68 opposed, and 10 don't care. Forty-one favor co-education, 40 do not, and 5 are indifferent. The class represents thirteen different denominations and creeds, as follows: Methodist, 16; Orthodoxy, 7; Baptist, 6; Episcopal, 5; Congregational, 4; Free-Thinkers, 3; German Reform, 2; Lutheran, 2; Independent, 2; Deist, 1; Universalist, 1; Liberal, 1; undecided, 25. In politics, 8 are in favor of Greeley, 25 of Grant, and the remainder are waiting for something to turn up. Forty have voted; 15 drink; 7 chew; 32 smoke. The average cost of the College course is $1,746. The total amount expended by the class is $135,746 70.

W. T. U.

POLITICAL.

Colonel Amos C. Babcock, of Canton, Fulton County, appears as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and aspirants for the regular nomination, among whom are Enoch Emery and Clark E. Carr, are thrown into dismay. Colonel Babcock was displaced from his Chairmanship of the State Committee, by the Illinois Republican Convention, last week, for suspected Liberalism.

—The Sycamore *Republican* says:

> The Rev. Mr. Stoughton, who ran as an independent candidate for Congress, against General Farnsworth at the last election, is anxious to know if in case he carries Kane and McHenry Counties for the next Republican Convention, which he thinks he can do, he could get a few votes from DeKalb delegates to help him to a nomination. Probably not. Mr. Stoughton will probably never get so near Congress again as at the last election.

—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh Illinois District is called to meet at Morris, June 20, and will nominate the Hon. Franklin Corwin, of Peru, he having 28 delegates, against 10 for Dr. William P. Pierce.

—In the Eighth District of Illinois, the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, to meet at Fairbury, are instructed as follows:

Judge Charles H. Wood (Iroquois and Ford)	5
Jason W. Strevell (Livingston)	3
Judge Charles R. Starr (Kankakee)	7
Colonel John T. Harper (Woodford)	5
Colonel Greenbury L. Fort (Marshall)	5

James G. Bayne, of Woodford, a delegate in the late Constitutional Convention, is already named as a possible compromise choice.

—The Dixon *Sun* (Democratic) says:

> The letter of W. W. O'Brien published in our last week's issue, was sent to the Chicago *Times*, but that paper refused to publish it, although the original letter was sent. Democrats and others can draw their own inferences. But Mr. Story cannot bargain, sell or deliver a single Democrat in Illinois. He is shorn of his strength.

—The Quincy *Whig* says:

> It was reported in this city yesterday that the Chicago *Times* had been purchased by Eastern parties for $550,000, and is to become a supporter of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

—E. C. Hamburgher, of Quincy, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, asserts that he will support U. S. Grant for the Presidency. He found it desirable to do so over his signature.

—Members of the Illinois State Board of Equalization are to be elected, this year, by Congressional Districts, for four years. S. D. Fisher, of Logan, is the Republican nominee in the Thirteenth District.

—Announcements for Congress, in this State, by supporters of Greeley, have been made as follows: Sixth District—Colin Truesdale, of Rock Island. Tenth—William H. Neece, of McDonough, and Delos Phelps, of Warren. Eleventh—Scott Wike, of Pike, and Robert M. Knapp, of Jersey; Twelfth—William M. Springer, of Springfield; Fifteenth—James C. Allen, of Crawford; Seventeenth—William R. Morrison, of Monroe, and William C. Shirley, of Macoupin; Eighteenth—George W. Wall, of Perry.

—Schuyler Colfax and Joseph R. Hawley would be the best ticket (according to Sam. Bowles) the Philadelphia Convention could make.

—It is the opinion, backed by money, that if the Philadelphia Convention does not nominate John W. Forney for Vice President, the Philadelphia *Press* will not again put up the banner of "Grant and Victory."

—There are thirty Republican journals in Pennsylvania which have not yet indorsed Hartranft for Governor, and which are not going to.

—Colonel A. K. McClure, in a letter to a Virginia friend, asserts roundly that the New York *World* is for Grant, but will betray him at the last moment as it did Seymour in '68. Of Mosby, he says: "He made it a rule in war to forage on the enemy," and is doing the same thing now, and openly acknowledging it.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* says:—

> It is denied that Grant has bought the New York *World*. We knew at the start that he hadn't bought it. We knew, too, that he never would buy it so long as there was a possibility that his friends would buy it for him.

—Governor James M. Smith, of Georgia, desires re-election; and other names mentioned are Julian Hartridge, Thomas Hardeman, Alfred H. Colquitt, John B. Gordon, and Logan E. Bleckley. There are also indications that William Markham, of Atlanta (lately residing in New York), will be brought out under the auspices of the Federal office-holding ring.

—In Tennessee there are two electoral tickets, both for Greeley, the one nominated by the Democrats, and the other by Liberal Republicans. The Memphis *Avalanche*, therefore, proposes that the Democratic electors be withdrawn in favor of the other set.

—Colonel John K. Connally, formerly of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina, is named for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) District.

—Colonel H. L. Richmond is now the only Republican candidate for Congress in Crawford County, Pa., the Hon. S. N. Pettis having declined in his favor.

—General Thomas L. Kane, the Pennsylvania "Bucktail" leader, makes this straightforward announcement:

> I wish to be elected a delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention. I solicit the support of my friends. Thomas L. Kane.

—General James Longstreet has taken an active interest in organizing, at New Orleans, a Liberal Republican State Committee, of which he is Vice President.

—General Benning, of Columbus, Ga., familiarly known as "Old Rock," was lately serenaded at Brunswick, Ga., and spoke for Greeley.

—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says:

> In Virginia there is not a break in the ranks. There is only one paper in a remote quarter in favor of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore, and less than half a dozen notoriety-seeking, or office-seeking individuals, who separate themselves from the common cause. If Mr. Sumner takes ground against Grant, as seems probable, the whole colored population will follow suit. He is the African god, and devoutly worshipped.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, edited by Colonel Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, says:

> Voorhees' speech is regarded by nine-tenths of the Democrats in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, as unjustifiable, and whether he actually designed mischief or not, is only to be entirely condemned. North Alabama as well as Middle and Southern Alabama, so far as Democrats and Conservatives are concerned, are almost a unit in the wish that the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore should advise all Democrats to vote the Cincinnati ticket.

—The sugar-trade of Boston is reaching large proportions, and with the exception of New York it takes the highest rank of any market on the continent.

—The South Carolina Treasury is bankrupt, there is not even enough cash coming in to pay the costs of a special session of the Legislature (wherefore most members advise against it), the public schools are ordered closed, the July interest will go unpaid, and it is believed that the scrip coming in from tax sales will be of no benefit to the State creditors, as it will go to Kimpton in settlement of his claim.

CLOTHING.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Finest Clothing!

IN

Business & Dress Suits,

For Men's Wear.

BOYS'

BUSINESS & DRESS SUITS,

WITH FULL STOCK OF

School Suits.

No Branches—Full Stock at Either Store.

376 State-st.,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF-ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre makes five building lots.

We sell half-acres at $500 each, $50 cash and $50 semi-annually.

This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid as much sooner as desired.

Lots situated close to station on Rock Island Railroad, half way between Englewood and Washington Heights, and lie 18 feet higher than Chicago; soil the best of garden land.

Several trains per day, one reaching the city at quarter before 7 a. m. and leaving at 5:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build can be accommodated.

For a home or for investment there is nothing superior in or about the city.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its desirability.

SISSON & NEWMAN,
70 East Madison, corner State-st.

OARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

n Important Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

doption of a Schedule of Specific Rates of Insurance.

he Details of Construction to Which Builders Must Adhere.

Strong Discussion on the Subject of Paying Commissions to Brokers.

A stated meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held at their rooms in the Fire Insurance Patrol building, yesterday afternoon, President Clark in the chair. There was a full attendance of members.

IRON ROOFS.

Mr. Moore submitted a report about an iron roof that he had been requested to examine by the Board. He said there were so many different kinds of roofing exhibited now-a-days, that it was difficult to tell which was the best. Unless a roof had been tried two or three years and proved to be a good one, the Board should not endorse it. He was satisfied that the one he had examined had merit, but he did not feel like recommending that ten or fifteen cents be deducted if it was put on a building.

The report was accepted, and a recommendation that the Board examine the roof was adopted.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Teal, from the Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Police and Board of Public Works in regard to violations of the fire ordinance, reported that the members of the Committee had been so busy on the tariff that they had not had time to have a conference with those Boards.

SPECIFIC RATES.

The Committee on Specific Rates submitted the following report:

Standard basis for such a building as is here described, 100 cents.

Materials—Brick, stone, or iron

Size—4 stories high or less; 50 feet wide or less; 150 feet deep or less

Roof—Slate or tile, (laid in cement,) or metal.

Gutters and Cornice—Brick, stone, metal, or Terra Cotta.

WALLS.

	Basem't.	1st S.	2d S.			
Story Building.	20 inch	16 inc.	12 inc	3d Story.		
" "	24 "	20 "	16 "	12 inc.	4th Story.	
" "	28 "	20 "	20 "	16 "	12 in	5th S.
" "	28 "	24 "	20 "	16 "	12 inches	

Walls to rise not less than 24 inches above roof, and be coped.

Chimneys—Walls to be not less than 8 inches thick, built from the ground, and flues not less than 12 inches square, and plastered inside

Skylights and Well Holes—None, unless constructed of prismatic or deck-lights.

Shutters—Metal shutters on all rear and side openings.

Communications—With other buildings, none.

Heating—To be approved by Board Surveyor.

Occupation—One non hazardous tenant.

Add for deficiencies from standard building as follows:

Height—Five stories 10 cents, over five stories 25 cents. Mansard roof to count as one story.

Depth—Over 150 feet deep, not less than 5 cents, at discretion. Buildings situated on corners, or which have access from two streets, not to be charged for extra depth.

Width—Over 50 feet, and not over 75 feet 5 cents; over 75 feet, not less than 10 cents, at discretion

Roof—Shingle, 25 cents; composition, not less than cents, at discretion.

Gutters and cornice—Wood cornice, on 2-story buildings, 10 cents; on 3-story buildings, 15; on buildings over 3 stories high, 25. For Mansard roof, not of fire-proof material, on all buildings over 3 stories high, add not less than 25 cents at discretion of Secretary. If less than 3 stories in height, add at discretion of Secretary.

Walls—Not in conformity with standard, add from 20 cents, at discretion of Secretary. When the roofing material is continued across the division walls, the full charge for absence of rise shall be charged When walls cease below the roof, or the floor-timbers meet, the buildings shall be rated as communicating.

Well-Holes and Sky-Lights—For each well-hole and sky-light, add at discretion of Secretary.

Shutters—For absence of shutters on rear and side openings add not less than 5 cents, at discretion of Secretary.

Communications—When 2 or more brick buildings, immediately adjoining, communicate by doors or other openings, or when they are connected by 1 or more stories, unless both buildings be occupied by one tenant only, the highest rate shall be charged. When 2 or more buildings communicating with each other, are occupied by one tenant, they shall be surveyed as one building and rated accordingly. Where standard double iron doors are put upon openings, not less than five cents shall be charged for communication at discretion. Doors not standard shall be considered as openings when closed.

Occupation—For each additional non-hazardous or hazardous business tenant add 5 cents at discretion. Where a charge is made for extra or specialty hazardous occupation, other similar tenants shall be charged as non-hazardous. For office occupancy in business building add at discretion of Secretary. Buildings occupied exclusively for offices and sleeping rooms are not to be charged for occupation.

Resolved, That rates shall be adjusted by the Secretary from the basis or standard approved by the Board, and said rates shall not be changed except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board at a regular quarterly meeting.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Davis said the Committee had thoroughly discussed the subject of a basis, and finally agreed to have it at 100 cents. The object of the standard was that it may reach the eye of some who are erecting many buildings, that they may know by constructing good buildings they will get a low rate of insurance. He hoped the architects would give attention to the subject. A majority of the structures now going up in the Burnt District are better than the fire ordinance requires, yet the Committee hope, by the adoption of the standard, that builders will be induced to erect even better structures. The changes applied, with discretion, will make the rates lower than they are now. All winter one and a half was the rate; for six weeks past, one and a quarter; this tariff will make it less than that. While the people may express dissatisfaction at the "combination" as they call it, they would see in the tariff what would appease them.

CHANGES OF THE TARIFF.

A discussion then ensued about making alterations in the tariff, some of the members favoring the modification of the resolution so as to enable a majority of those present at a quarterly meeting to make changes.

The Secretary was requested to state some of the newly erected buildings, and did so as follows: Laflin's block, Wabash avenue, 115; with stock, 125; Kay's building, 120; with stock, 145; Field & Leiter's building, 120; with stock, 130

General Ducat said that, in making the report, the basis of rate at 1 per cent was a matter of discussion among the committee. He was in favor of having the basis rate 75 cents, and doubling the additions, which would make it an object for a man to put up a good structure There was a danger in all tariffs, and that was "too high,"—so high in fact that it cannot be sustained, companies outside being willing to take risks at rates far below the rates made Tariff was one of the rocks on which their old Board split.

Mr. Wright said at 75 cents as the basis Field & Leiter's building would rate 115

General Ducat said by making the basis rate 75 and doubling the additions for deficiencies, as they were before, there would not be great difference from what obtains now. He merely mentioned the matter to bring it to the attention of the Board, that they might take such action as was deemed proper. He was with the majority in making the report.

Mr. Teall was amazed at the remarks of the General, as the report was unanimous. The General had favored a 75 cent basis, but when a vote was taken he voted for 100 cents.

Mr Goodwin thought a motion to amend would be proper in order to test the matter.

General Ducat said he had not spoken as a member of the Committee but as a member of the Board.

The President considered the Committee discharged, they having submitted their report, and the Board could not hear remarks from a member of the Committee as such.

MOTION TO REDUCE.

Mr. Goodwin moved (to test the matter) that the basis be reduced from 1 per cent to 75 cents.

General Ducat said if the additions and standard tariff were to remain the same he would vote against the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

The report of the Committee was then adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 3. Several members did not vote, because they "had not had time to consider the standard"

THE PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS

Mr. Teal offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no member of this Board shall pay commissions, directly or indirectly, to any person whatever for business that may be brought, given, or influenced to him. Solicitors may be employed upon fixed salaries, and such salaries shall not be consequent or contingent upon the amount of business they may procure

Resolved, That the intent of this resolution is that it shall be observed in the spirit as well as the letter.

AMENDED RULES.

Mr Ryan offered the following as an amendment, and as rules for the government of the Board:

For the better protection of our companies, the insuring public, of ourselves, and to promote a correct and uniform system of underwriting in this city and vicinity, the following rules are hereby adopted:

Rule 2 No person shall pay any drawback rebate or commission to any person not a member of this Board, directly or indirectly, except their own employes; members in all cases to be responsible for those in their employ; and no member shall place any business in any company or agency not members of this Board, directly or indirectly.

Rule 3. Members may pay commissions to each other, or to those in their exclusive employ, not exceeding 10 per cent, said employes to be registered with the Secretary, and no member shall receive any business from, or pay any commission or salary to any one not registered and in their exclusive employ. Penalty for first offence not exceeding $100, and the cancellation of all contracts made in violation of the rules of the Board; penalty for second offence, dismissal from the Board

Mr. Teal was opposed to changing the rules. Some of the gentlemen who had expressed themselves as satisfied with his resolution at a previous meeting were not satisfied with it now. If they changed their views once a week, the Board could not do better than abide by the rules now in force.

Mr. Drew offered a resolution authorizing the admission of brokers to membership in the Board.

Mr. Chase thought the Board had better disband if they couldn't govern themselves. His time was valuable and he did not propose to waste it. The members were continually referring to the views of outside parties who commented on the action of the Board. Let them come in and advocate or oppose the measures.

Mr. Drew said it was well known that members of the Board were hostile to paying commissions, and it was perfectly proper for them to bring in outside information. It was desirable that the Board should be harmonious, and that all underwriters should be brought into it. If a few remained outside, they would eventually break up the Board. Several of the members had declared that they would not remain in the Board if the present rule prohibiting the payment of commissions to brokers was enforced.

Mr. Ryan was in favor of the rules as they stood on the books, but they were working to the disadvantage of the Board. It had thrown upon the street over one hundred men, who were decrying the action of the Board, and calling it a monopoly or a ring. The Board was certainly on the right line to end in disbandonment. The rule would not work. As long as members of the Board were allowed to place business in companies not members of the Board at less than the Board rates, just so long would there be demoralization.

Mr. Critchell said there seemed to be two questions involved—which was the strongest, the Board or the brokers? and whether the majority, with the view of treating the minority respectfully, would change the resolution now on the books. He believed the present rule was a good deal better than any they could adopt; but if the minority want it changed so that salaries and not commissions shall be paid to employes, he was in favor of it. It seemed to him to be, which is the strongest, the tail or the dog? He was with the dog.

Mr. Goodwin said the outside element (brokers), if brought in, would destroy the Board. The Board, as now constituted, possessed the underwriting interest of the city to a great extent; to bring in and undertake to harmonize the fellows outside would result in the abandonment of the tariff within thirty days.

Mr. Barrett said the question was, whether Field & Leiter were to run their business or allow their clerks to do it. The members of the Board were supposed to be respectable men, doing a respectable business, and they ought to be capable of conducting their own business in a manner that will satisfy themselves. Men outside should not be permitted to dictate what they must do.

General Ducat had a "little argument" to submit. It was that the brokerage had "busted" every Board in this city for the last eighteen years.

Mr. Grier did not think the rate of tariff adopted would last. Bankers had not "busted" the Boards; it was the agents who go for commissions. They were all brokers He favored Mr. Teal's resolution, but liked Mr. Ryan's better. The way to make matters right was not to drive men to the issue, not to write to companies, as had been suggested at the last meeting. Such proceedings would break the Board sooner than anything else They should make friends of the outsiders and the brokers. He liked Mr. Drew's idea of admitting brokers to membership. So long as agents were paid commissions, so long would brokers exist.

Mr. Goodman said the Board had nothing to do with paying commissions. He approved of the tariff and would abide by it. They might pass as many resolutions as they chose concerning brokers, but he would not abide by them. The Board had no right to dictate to any one how he shall run his office.

Mr. Teal did not see the object of having a Board, if gentlemen make such remarks. He was in favor of sustaining the Board, but he would not belong to it if members got up and said they would not abide by the rules, because they were not satisfactory to them. He called for the previous question.

The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was similarly dealt with.

Mr. Critchell tendered his resignation as a member of the Fire Patrol Committee, and it was accepted.

Mr. Davis moved that the Secretary be requested to proceed at once to rate the new buildings in the burnt district according to the standard tariff, and that he be authorized to employ such help as he may need for the service at a salary not exceeding $75 a month for any one employe.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Goodwin moved to amend the temporary tariff on frame buildings by substituting for the present rates the following: Buildings under 25 feet apart and over 10 feet, add 25 cents; all under 10 feet apart that are separated, add 50 cents; where they adjoin a brick building, and stand detached on the corner of a street, that they be rated at 2½ per cent, the building adjacent to rate in accordance with the modified tariff.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Chase moved that the Secretary be requested to prepare a short rate table, and have it distributed among the members. Agreed to.

The Secretary then read a communication from the President of the State Insurance Company of Missouri. It was a reply to a letter sent by him giving the reasons of the Board for adopting the rule prohibiting the payment of commissions to brokers. The Company will stand by the uniform rates, and pay their portion for the support of the fire patrol, but will not submit to the dictation of the Board in conducting their business in this city.

The document was referred to a Committee for consideration.

Mr Goodman presented his resignation, setting forth his reasons for withdrawing. His principal objection was that the Board had transcended its powers by dictating how agents shall carry on their business.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Question of Practice---Sent to Jail---Bankrupt Insurance Companies---Removing a Cloud.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

A speedy trial was allowed to Richard Hills in an action against the Lumberman's Insurance Company, the result of which was that judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $200. The suit was upon a note, executed during April, to cover a loss by fire. The defendant based exceptions to all action of the Court upon the ground that the Court had no power to make an order calling upon parties, plaintiff or defendant, to answer in their causes upon short time, as it is alleged, in violation of statutory rights.

COME TO GRIEF.

Some time since Ossian Guthrie, Wardell Guthrie, and Robert Burrows, having, in the course of their business transactions, found cause for litigation, agreed to submit the matter of dispute to arbitration. The law favors this method of settling difficulties, and provides that when an award is made, the Circuit Court may enter judgment as for one of its own decrees This Court had, under one of these amicable findings, required the return of a quantity of lumber, or the payment of about a thousand dollars of money Mr. Robert Burrows, who was to pay, now declined; he stated, in Court, he would not pay; remarked that he had arranged matters with his son to carry on his business, wherefore he would go to jail. To jail he went.

ACKNOWLEDGING ITS BANKRUPTCY.

Early after the fire of Oct. 8 and 9, some of the insurance companies were delivered over to Receivers of this Court. Subsequently, these companies were cast into bankruptcy. Yesterday, the Receiver in the case of the State Insurance Company reported his receipt of assets, and received an order to transfer to the Assignee in Bankruptcy.

TO REMOVE A CLOUD.

A bill was filed by George F. Harding against J. Garrison and sixteen others, to remove a cloud from his asserted title to Lots 31 to 91 inclusive, being 61 lots in White and Dodsworth Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 22, 38 north range 14, east 3. Complainant avers that these parties defendant set up an interest the nature of which he is unapprised of.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien was filed by Frederick Eiler against John P. Lentz The property sought to be affected consists of lots and houses known as Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Clybourn avenue.

ON THE CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Mary J Tuttle against Halvor Olsen The particulars of the claim are not stated. The damages are laid at $5,000.

RESTORING JUDGMENTS.

Yesterday Bernhart Steele filed his petition to restore a judgment against Amanda S. Cook for $5,401 37 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill for foreclosure was filed by John A. Huck against Anna Haensler, as administratrix of Charles R Haensler, and the heirs of the estate. The property consists of lots 11 and 12, Wesley Pitkins' subdivision, of part of lot 109 Bronson's addition.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Morris Musbourn against George T. Peppers, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CONVICTED.

Giman M Sargent forged a satisfaction of a judgment. He was tried under an indictment, and ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment, by confession, was rendered against Martin Scherff in favor of J. Mabie, Cyrus J. Murray, and George W. Morgan for $1,564.40.

Summer Change of Time on Sunday, June 2, 1872.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies will change the running time of their express passenger trains, leaving Chicago as follows: 8 a. m. (except Sunday), Fast Day Express, arriving in Pittsburgh, 1 a. m.; Harrisburg, 9:40 a. m; Philadelphia, 1:30 p. m; New York, 4:29 p. m.; Boston, 6 a. m.; Baltimore, 1:15 p. m.; Washington, 3:40 p m. The 5:15 p. m. Daily Pacific Express arrives in Pittsburgh, 12:10 p m; Harrisburg, 10:15 p m.; Philadelphia, 2:40 a m; New York, 6:19 a. m.; Boston, 5:05 p. m; Baltimore, 2:15 a m; Washington, 5:30 a. m. The 9 p. m. Night Express (except Saturdays and Sundays) arrives in Pittsburgh 4:35 p m; Harrisburg 2:40 a m; Philadelphia, 6:50 a m.; New York, 10:19 a m; Boston, 9:05 p. m.; Baltimore, 7 a. m.; Washington, 10 a m. Trains will arrive in Chicago as follows, viz: Pacific Express, 6:30 a m. Night Express, 8 a m; Valparaiso Accommodation, 8:40 a. m.; Mail, 6:10 p. m.; Special Fast Express, 7 p. m.

Carpets Cleaned on the Floor.

Almost every method of carpet cleaning, hitherto introduced, requires them to be taken up. The new process, now so popular in this city, does not require it, "Ingrains" excepted. No process can equal this for enlivening colors, as it quite restores them to their original freshness. The proprietors of this valuable patent have decided to sell the right for the city of Milwaukee, and offer the same for one week. No trade to be closed until one week from to-day. The patent has fifteen years to run, and the price is so low that a handsome income may be secured by any party with a small amount of capital. Cleaning carpets by this process (sometimes called shampooing) is not confined to the spring, but is applicable to all seasons. Any person interested in examining the merits of the article, can do so by calling at the works, where the process will be shown with great pleasure by the managers, Knapp, Rice & Co., New York Patent Carpet-Renovating Company, No. 51 West Washington street.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 10.30 a. m., Sunday, June 2, 1872 Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

Subscribers, Take Notice.

The publishers of the *Chicago Foundling's Record* request that subscribers give their correct address. In many cases the wrong address has been given, and, consequently, subscribers fail to receive the *Record*.

Go and See Them.

Those beautiful pearl opera glasses just received at Giles, Brother & Co.'s, No. 334 Wabash avenue and No. 334 West Madison street. Imported direct by them.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

No More Money to be Paid for "Official Court Reporting."

Another Long Debate on the County Tax Levy.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Crawford, Lonergan, Hitchcock, Skelly, Herting, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, and Roelle.

The special order, being the consideration of tax matters, was temporarily postponed.

Mr. Stearns' motion to correct an error of $80 too much in the bill of the Assessor of Lemont was carried.

THE REPORTING MONOPOLY.

The opinion of County Attorney Root, on official reporting, was read. It was very elaborate, setting out that the act of the Legislature passed in 1867 authorized the Judges of the Superior Circuit, Recorders' and County Courts, to appoint two phonographic reporters, vacancies caused by death, resignation, or misbehavior to to be filled in the same way The Courts could direct notes to be taken in both civil and criminal cases, whenever they deemed it necessary, the cost of taking the notes to be paid for by the county, the parties in the suit to pay for the transcript, if they wanted it. The costs were to be paid by the County Treasurer, on the certificate of the Judges. In 1869 the act was amended, to compel the county to pay for taking notes in private cases. The appointment of these reporters was for life; they had a perpetual lease of the emoluments, if the acts were constitutional, but they were not, and the new Constitution provided that the terms of office should be fixed, and also the salaries; whereas, in this case, these men were paid by fees. The opinion went into a long and learned dissertation on the "Theory of our Government," to show that the existence of these reporters, as such, was contrary to that theory. The revenue of the public should be disbursed by the same power that raised it The Commissioners governed the finances of the county, and not the Judges. The payment of the county money was in no sense a judicial function. Under these acts the Judges had power to expend money to the entire amount of the tax levy. They might create a debt uncertain in amount, and the Commissioners would have no voice in it. The acts should be construed strictly. They were abrogated by the new Constitution. So far as the criminal cases went, the Recorder's Court, which was a city Court, having jurisdiction only in the city, and there not in cases of treason or murder, was entirely different from the Court established by the Constitution, the Criminal Court of Cook County,—which had jurisdiction all over the county, and in all criminal cases The Courts were entirely different, and the reporters who were appointed to take notes in the Recorder's Court were not appointed to take notes in the Criminal Court of Cook County, and could not be so appointed, and they had no legal existence as reporters of that Court, and could not draw pay as such.

In the civil cases, the notes were merely a private convenience, and neither the Court nor the County Commissioners had authority to appropriate public money for private purposes The only thing that could be said in favor of having notes taken, was that it would save the public money, but that of itself did not authorize the employment of reporters. The opinion went on to show that the payment of money, or the power to order it paid, was not a judicial function in any sense, and should not be exercised by the Judges Questions of public policy and public convenience were to be decided by the county legislative authority, and not by Judges. The new constitution provided as follows:

All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor. All laws relating to Courts shall be general and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all Courts of the same class or grade so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments, and decrees of such Courts severally shall be uniform.

The acts established a form of proceeding in contravention of that section of the Constitution, and were special in their application, and took these Courts outside the provision of the Constitution, making laws for the government of Courts general and uniform throughout the State. Again, these reporters were not judicial officers, as contemplated by the Constitution, or they would hold commissions from the Governor; nor were they clerical, or they would have been elected by the people. To sum up, the office was unknown to the Constitution, and the laws creating it were private and special. The opinion concluded with a recommendation that the County Treasurer be directed not to honor, in future, bills presented by those so-called official reporters

Mr. Harrison moved that the opinion be accepted and placed on file. He complimented the arguments of the County Attorney as able and exact.

Mr. Ashton then offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be, and is hereby ordered, to pay no more funds out of the County Treasury on account of official reporters.

The motion prevailed.

THE NEW JAIL LOT.

Messrs. Reed, Beach, Seaverns, and Chapin gave notice that they were ready to deliver deeds to lots fronting on Dearborn street in Block 7, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, being the extension of the Jail lot to Dearborn street

The Finance Committee was directed to look after it.

ON ACCOUNT.

The contractor for the County House sewers wanted $1,000 on account, and got it.

THANKED.

Mr. Bowen was unanimously presented with a long string of resolutions for the ride cigars, and food enjoyed by the Board in its Calumet peregrinations.

THE TAX LEVY.

The special order was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stearns in the chair. Very long speeches were made by Mr. Harrison, on one side, and by Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Ashton on the other They were mostly legal arguments and definitions of the "floating debt." No idea not talked about on Tuesday, in the speeches already published, was developed.

The question was announced to be on the motion of Mr. Hitchcock, made at the last meeting, to add five mills to the levy for the purpose of raising funds to pay the $400,000 falling due in July.

Commissioners White and Crawford made a few remarks, and Mr. Ashton delivered a winding-up oration.

Mr. White moved that the Committee recommend to the Board the recommitment of the report to the Finance Committee for revision, and that the question be made the special order for to-day.

The Committee then rose, and, amid laughter, the Chairman reported that the Committee had made "considerable progress," and asked leave to sit again.

Leave was granted, and the Finance Committee was directed to report to-day.

Mr. Crawford moved that the County Attorney be requested to report on the listing of property for taxation that would be exempt under a law that will take effect in July.

Adopted.

At 4:35 the Board took a recess until 2 p. m. to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc, for sale at STREHL'S prescription store, 50 West Madison st, cor Clinton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the Prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ROGER'S PARK, ONLY 8 MILES from Court House. We are offering for sale in this beautiful suburb, only 25 minutes' ride on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, houses with large lots, and choice building lots at low figures and most favorable terms. The houses are well built, and will be complete with fences, well, cistern, sidewalk from station, etc. To persons wishing to build, lots will be sold without cash payment down, and special inducements given. Ample railway accommodation Full particulars on application at our office. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block, corner Madison and Market sts., and Scott's Building Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING old city limits, accessible by steam cars, commutation for 6¼ cents, 2 story frame house, with brick basement, with lots 50x125; price $2,850, on easy terms. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 EAST Madison-st., acre property for subdivision, 20, 73, and 40 acres, near city limits and C. B. & Q. R. R.; good bargains. Ravenswood, 200 ft. on a desirable corner at much below the market value Bargains in business and residence city property.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 804 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE property in the market if taken soon, the w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms, with large lot, for $2,500; only small payment down, balance monthly payments, if preferred. Also, vacant lots; terms to suit; will exchange for city property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 40, OR 80 ACRES in Section 19, adjoining South Lynne, in Englewood. Marine Hospital. This property is on a good street Also 75x165 ft. fronting east on the street west of the adjoining a good house, and will be sold cheap. Wanted, a cash offer, or part cash on the above described property. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS BY MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, the Renowned Banjoist, 96 Green-st.

STUDENTS SEEKING THOROUGH INSTRUCTION in classics, German, French, Italian, and mathematics, had better apply at once to Professor THOMAS CLARKE, Room 4, 245 West Madison-st Schools and families attended Office open at 10 a. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms: Ready made cottages by the DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—D. COLE & SON, REA[illegible] Dealers, 188 West Madison-st., w[illegible] next ten days the following list of bar[illegible] titles; need not wait for abstracts to [illegible]

2 story house with furnace and ga[illegible] 125, 210 Warren-av.

2 story frame houses, lots 25x125, [illegible]

2-story and basement marble fro[illegible] 281 West Randolph.

2-story and basement house, [illegible] May.

2-story and basement, lot 25[illegible]

2-story and basement. lot 25[illegible]

Brick house, French roof, [illegible] Boyne

140 South Green, large house[illegible]

3 splendid lots, northeast [illegible] Hubbard.

2 good lots, splendid locati[illegible] Jackson and Seeley av.

Recollect the above are of[illegible] and means.

FOR SALE—AN ELE[illegible] frame house, with 200 feet [illegible] av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

Three-story and basement [illegible] Michigan-av.

Three story brick house on [illegible] with 40 feet of ground between [illegible] Twenty third-sts.

Three-story and basement ma[illegible] Indiana-av., near Sixteenth st.

Three-story and basement marbl[illegible] fine brick barn, on Michigan [illegible] fifth-st.

Three-story and basement marb[illegible] Michigan-av., between Twelfth and [illegible]

A first class three-story marble [illegible] furniture. 382 Michigan-av.

Two story frame house and 130 fee[illegible] the corner of Calumet-av, and Twenty-[illegible]

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 23[illegible] W[illegible]

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMEN[illegible] cottages with water and large lots; als[illegible] with water, outside the fire limits, and easy [illegible] long time. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 [illegible]

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE [illegible] Buren st, near Ashland-av, 2 stories a[illegible] ment, all modern conveniences, price low, im[illegible] possession.

Two-story frame house on Polk-st, west [illegible] Island av, store and residence.

Several two-story frame houses near Pau[illegible] Harrison sts, very easy terms.

HENRY WALLER, Jr[illegible] 180 West Washing[illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LO[illegible] 2 houses on it. Two-story, containing [illegible] closets water, etc. Cottage, 4 rooms closets [illegible] etc. Buildings nearly new; price, $3,000; [illegible] feet; abstracts furnished. Inquire at 56 Mil[illegible] st., up stairs

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON KANKAKEE [illegible]VARD near Thirty-seventh and Forty-se[illegible]th-sts.

66 ft on Kankakee-boulevard at Fiftieth-st.

50 ft on Michigan-av. near Forty-first st.

50 ft on Michigan-av. at Fifty-first-st.

50 lots on Indiana and Prairie-avs. at T[illegible]-sixth-st. B. L. HONORE, cor. Adams and Dea[illegible]rn-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2-story frame house, with lot 50x180; immediate possession given. Apply at Room 6. 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 EAST Madison-st.

Prairie-av. The best cor. north of Twenty-second-st. 75 ft. x 178 ft., also, No 1 brick house and barn, Lot 25 x 178 ft. to alley, near Twentieth-st.

Indiana-av. 50 or 100 x 170 ft., with No. brick house and barn on northwest cor Indiana-av. and Twentieth-sts.—a very desirable place Also, a good frame house and barn with lot 50 x 170, near Twenty second-st.

House and lot in West Washington-st. ½ Block West of Union Park. Bargains in improved and unimproved business and residence property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—HALSTED AND CENTRE-STS.—Twelve lots on northeast corner of Halsted and Centre-sts., 24x125 feet each. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BURLING AND CENTRE-STS.—Eleven lots on northeast corner of Burling and Centre-sts., 24x125 feet each. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR INVESTMENT, south of Brighton, at $150 and $200, and near the Boulevard; will show them free of expense; no cash down to parties who wish to build. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR JACKSON-ST., 50 feet, east front; cheap. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE NO. 1651 Prairie-av., $1,000. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 30 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down JOHN H. AVERY, or O. F. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE new two-story frame houses of 9 rooms each, corner Hermitage-av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIVE YEARS' LEASE of lot. House has 8 rooms, marble mantel, bath-room, and water closet, furnace, hot and cold water, cistern, store room and closets. Inquire on premises 1046 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE AND lot and barn. Apply at 524 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH CLARK-st., outside fire limits, 25x160 and 25x200, offered at a bargain; would exchange J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTH-AV., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison sts, a lot 40x100, on west side of street. Apply to P. O'NEILL, corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 136 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER LOT FOR manufacturing. Central location on West Side. Cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 South Franklin st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, BY H. C. SAMPSON; a house, lot and barn, near the street-cars; house contains 9 rooms, water and barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $250 CASH BALANCE monthly payments, new cottage and lot on Thirty-first st., west of Rolling Mills, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., Bryan Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER THE BEST LOTS near Englewood and Normal School at lower prices and easier terms than any suburb possessing our advantages; get our circular. Fine 7-room Gothic house and 50 feet; corner; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble-front house, and lot, $7,200; also several two story and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,000 and $6,000 each; $500 down, balance on long time; houses are finished in first-class style; have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered fully 25 per cent below their value, for a few days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fifth st., 50x122, cheap this week

Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x181; $200 per foot.

Indiana-av., 25x160, north Thirty-fifth st.; $110 per foot.

Lake shore, Kenwood, 50x190; $85 per foot.

Best lot in Hyde Park, 100x200 only $75 per foot.

One to 10 acres near South Park, lake, and watch factory; $1,500 each.

STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE. INQUIRE at 438 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER HOYNE and Flournoy-sts., 146x125, cheap. Wabash-av., east front, 80x180, near Twenty-fifth sts., cheaper. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,800—NEW HOUSE, 2-STORY building, 50 feet long, with 7 years' lease, corner Franklin-st. and North-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., JUST outside the fire limits, at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$550; $100 CASH FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 364 Wabash av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st., 24x160 Michigan-av., near Washington st., running through to Dearborn Place; 25x80 Franklin-st., near Washington-st., with party wall. A good residence taken in part payment for either of above. 50 feet Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st. $175 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st. 75x200 Monroe-st., east of Oakley; 106x150 corner Adams and Oakley. Lots corner Jackson and Oakley, 25x150; 112x141 corner Carroll and Elizabeth, $100 per foot 112x160 corner Elizabeth and Fulton, $125 per foot; 74x100 corner Jackson and Jefferson. Several first-class residences near Jefferson Park. Possession given.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 60 FEET NORTH OF corner Nineteenth, 40x151 to a 20 foot alley, cheap; on very easy terms if taken at once. J HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 276 PARK-av., corner Leavitt st, 29x124 to alley. Only $4,500, one-half on time. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND LOTS on Butterfield st, between Thirty fifth and Thirty-seventh sts $1,500 each. half cash, balance in five years, at 6 per cent Inquire, after 6 p. m., at 661 State-st T. B. SIMPSON.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONT ON Clark-st., nearly opposite the grand Pacific Hotel Price, $850 per foot, if sold within a few days. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NEAR Union Park, with lot; worth $5,000; now vacant; will be sold for $4,500, with only small payment down, balance monthly. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts

FOR SALE—MITCHELL AND HENRY-ST. lots, between Laflin-st. and Ashland av.; only a few left. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 2 story and basement on the corner of Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st., fronting the lake, with 30 years' lease of ground Price $9,500. STAPLES & SWEGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., SOUTH OF NORTH-av., lots at $1,000. easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $7,200 JAMES LUSK'S 31 ACRES, beautiful residence, located on a high bluff near the Fox River, at the charming village of St Charles, Kane County, Illinois, 30 miles west of Chicago; has 18 years growth of shrubbery, flowers, small fruits, etc. also over 1,500 fruit trees, hedge fence, stone house, choice barn, out houses, with good schools, churches, etc., near at hand. No big fires out there; you will find him on the place; go and buy it and live an honest, happy life, as he has. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., Chicago, 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Beloit, Wisconsin. The house is large, with hall through centre (32x41, and 24x28, all two-stories); contains 12 large rooms, besides quantities of closets, pantries, etc. bath-room, hot and cold water heated by furnace, with grates and marble mantels in main rooms; handsomely laid-out grounds, fine stable, garden, etc. Located at the corner of Main and First sts, on brow of bluff, overlooking the Public Square, and only two blocks from the College grounds. It is the most desirable location in the city. The buildings are all new, built three years ago for myself. Change of business, requiring my removal to Quincy, induces me to sell.

Any one wishing to live in one of the pleasantest little cities in the Northwest, will find Beloit, with its charming location on both sides of the Rock River, just the place For further particulars address J. BRITTAN, Beloit, Wisconsin, or C. H. BRITTAN, 51 East Twenty-fifth st., Chicago, Illinois, or R F NEWCOMB, Quincy, Illinois.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, fine farm, with stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD FARMS, OR exchange for city property, by B NEWMAN, the owner, 96 West Washington-st. Also, choice resident lot at Englewood at a great bargain, by the owner. B. NEWMAN.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country home, brick house, 20 acres of ground, and some cash, for Chicago property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

[illegible]ENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]T—THREE NICE ROOMS SUITABLE [illegible]es; one on first and two on second floor, [illegible]nd Eighteenth-sts. Apply i[illegible] drug store

[illegible]NE FURNISHED OFFICE AND [illegible]heap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO [illegible] near tunnel.

[illegible]-CLASS BRICK [illegible] STORE IN [illegible] of Nashua, Ch[illegible] [illegible]ess C. GREELEY, Nashua,

[illegible]ONT OFFICES ON WEST [illegible] Thompson's Block; suitable for [illegible] By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229

[illegible] THREE-STORY AND BASE-[illegible]ding, 49 West Randolph-st. In-[illegible]

[illegible]AUTIFUL STORES, BASE-[illegible]d second floors, in the new mar[illegible] State st, near Van Buren. C. [illegible]hird av.

[illegible] MILLINERY—A SPLENDID [illegible]st class millinery store, on West [illegible]NNEDY & CO., 77 West Madi-[illegible]

[illegible]ND FLOOR OF 46 STATE-ST; [illegible]nt and on side, corner of alley. [illegible]S & CO.

[illegible] DESIRABLE NEW STORES, [illegible]v., for manufacturing purposes. [illegible]pply to WM H. SAMPSON & [illegible]

[illegible]HE DOUBLE STORE AND BASE-[illegible] 191 and 193 Fifth av. Desirable offices [illegible] third floors. W. C DOW, 106 Frank-[illegible]

[illegible]—GOOD STORE, 32 WEST WASH-[illegible] near Canal. [illegible]tore or office, 32 West Washington st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

[illegible]T—ONE HALF THE STORE OF THE [illegible] Sewing Machine Building; also, two suits [illegible] with modern improvements. Apply on [illegible]ises, 146 State st.

[illegible]NT—LOW, NICE STORE, 949 STATE-ST., [illegible] Field Leiter & Co's, and centre of business. [illegible] FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st

[illegible] RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEMENTS, [illegible] lofts and offices in new stone front building, 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS FIRST AND SECOND floor, 25x125; elevator in the house. Inquire at 27 North Halsted-st., or 12 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK barn, room for four horses, just north of Twenty second-st., at 990 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—STORE NO. 1343 State st. Apply to GEORGE TAYLOR southwest corner Washington and Franklin sts

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av., near Peck Court, also a large light basement 20x70 feet. This is a good location and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

HOUSES.

Two-story and basement marble-front house 60 Peck-st

Good cottage 240 Main-st, 6 rooms.

Two two-story and basement brick houses completely furnished on Honore st, near Madison-st, 10 to 12 rooms each

135 Douglas-place, two story frame house of 10 rooms.

126 Throop st 10 rooms completely furnished.

Very desirable residence, three-story and basement marble front, on West Washington-st, near Park, completely furnished

New house at Maywood, two story frame of 8 rooms, $35 per month.

69 McGrath-st, 8 rooms, near Hoyne-st.

Very desirable furnished residence on Peoria-st, near Washington-st

New two-story frame house 700 North Franklin st, 12 rooms.

Completely furnished brick residence on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth st

A large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., CORNER THIRTIETH-st., four new Octagon store dwellings, 3 stories and basement. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—TWO good 7-room houses 693 West Madison and 663 West Washington sts, with good stable; rent of either $50 in advance; possession to-day; sale of either $2,500 part cash, or $2,250 all cash and present year's taxes; would take good lots free of incumbrance on either. The Madison-st has remarkably cheap 11 years' ground lease, and the Washington-st 33 years' ground lease, the most favorable ever given in Chicago. Lot can be bought at a great bargain. Only $4,750 cash buys the house and lot together. R. R BOWEN, 15 Centre av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM DWELLING, $38 PER month, on Curtis-st, with new furniture all through, nice piano, all for sale at $550 Great bargain if taken to-day. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE on Michigan-av., and large marble house near business. Will rent low. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS, 179 MADISON-ST.

5 rooms, 190 Madison-st.

3 rooms, n w cor Adams and Halsted-sts.

3 rooms, 185 Madison-st.

8 rooms, 332 Madison-st.

1 large room and bed room office, 245 Madison st.

We have several 8 and 10 room houses also. Call and look over our list. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW MARBLE FRONT WABASH-av. residence, No. 1115, near Twenty-fifth st., stands alone, occupies a 50-foot lot, and fronts east; best thing of the kind on the avenue; will be open daily for examination; will rent or sell. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PARTY who will board a young gentleman; one without children preferred. Apply at 447 West Tyler-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE WEST SIDE, $35; SOUTH Side, $30. Near street cars. Can sell on monthly payments; $1,000 to $3,500. EDMUND G STILES, 51 Central Union Block, 275 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY—TWO-story and basement brick house and brick barn, 15 Honore st, three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A NEW HOUSE in fine location; has 10 rooms, bath-room, etc. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1235 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 378 State-st.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED 3-story and basement marble front house No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st, near the lake; has 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, this forenoon, or at office of C. H. & G. C. WALKER, La Salle-st, near Washington.

TO RENT—81 DAVIS-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM Randolph-st. cars, a nice cottage of 6 rooms; $25 per month.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, NEW COTTAGE on Langley-av., by W. W. WATSON, JR., Bryan Block, Room 16, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—VERY NICE HOUSE, NEW, 8 rooms, 69 McGrath-st, near Hoyne. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Peoria-st, near Washington; 10 rooms; all the modern improvements; completely furnished; all in perfect order. Possession at once Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, excepting the basement, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., will be rented to a responsible tenant at $100 per month. Apply office PEOPLES' OMNIBUS & BAGGAGE CO., No. 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good location, containing 8 rooms, Apply at 754 West Tyler-st. $40 per month. References required.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 700 North Franklin-st; 12 rooms; good yard, with barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING; RENT very low. Apply to ROBT. RAE, 63 Union Central Building.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR with alcove, newly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with or without board. References exchanged. Also other rooms. 453 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with gas, room kept in order, for two gentlemen; also one back furnished room. 170 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH BOARD, suitable for man and wife or gentleman. 178 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, pleasant and large. No. 171 West Van Buren-st., near Halsted; street cars pass door.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, PERFECT FOR HOUSEKEEPING; cheap. Some furniture for sale if desired. No. 43 Cottage-place.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Parties of from two to four will find it to their interest to call at 79 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN quiet location, for any length of time desired. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; house has all modern improvements For particulars inquire at 460 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED or unfurnished, with closet, at 259 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO A SMALL FAMILY. Apply at 387 South State-st., after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE, 183 South Hoyne-st, 5 rooms. Inquire at 166 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, IN TWO-STORY house, suitable for housekeeping; terms reasonable. Apply for 3 days at 464 West Jackson st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND TWO BEDROOMS, unfurnished 11 Indiana av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, CONNECTING SECOND floor, 169 West Madison-st; newly papered and painted. Apply at Room 1 on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE for small family, at 563 Fulton-st. Good neighborhood, near Union Park.

TO RENT—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed room, pleasantly situated. 179 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 148 DOUGLAS-PLACE; gas, water, sewer; $45 per month.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, with or without board. 153 South Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND MISSOURI land in exchange for Chicago real estate. Inquire of J D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY—PARTIES owning acre property, located on the Northwestern Road or Lake Shore, between this city and Waukegan, may find a purchaser for same by giving price and terms to MERRIL LADD & CO., 184 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME ACRE PROPERTY, for subdivision, within city limits; all cash will be paid for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 193. Chicago.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A CUSTOMER; must be at reasonable price. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LOTS ON WEST Madison-st, east of Western-av., for immediate improvement Address, stating location and price, Y 75 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN THE WEST Division, east of Western av., south of Lake-st, north of Taylor-st. Price from $3,500 to $8,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ACRE LOTS, ALSO, HOUSES AND lots to sell on commission Stores and houses to rent. W. P. RATHBONE, 133 Monroe st., Room No. 2.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A PEEP INTO FUTURITY, ALSO, A RETROSPECT of past life. Advice on business matters, by the only scientific Astrologist and Female Physician now in the West. Satisfaction given or no pay. Female difficulties treated successfully. Tape-worm with head complete, removed before pay is asked. Medicine purely vegetable. Written nativity, exact age and name, mail, $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 130 West Washington st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST [illegible] SALESman by one of the oldest grocery houses in the city. Must understand the business. Address, with references, B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PRE[illegible] DRUG [illegible] German preferred. Call at 577 Halsted-st., corner Maxwell.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS CLERK IN A grain commission house. Address A 23 Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY IN COMMISSION store; must be good salesman, and not afraid of work. References required. Address B 13, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT RACINE, WIS., ONE FIRST-class barber, colored. Apply to JOHN BAILEY, Racine, P. O Box 480

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC STEAM PRESS printer, one who can take charge of two presses, and is a good color and commercial work printer. Address J. McKITTRICK & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS, PROTESTANTS, who have families, and wish to settle at suburban town of Highwood, to take contract to build houses. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to GILES BRO. & CO., 384 Wabash av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS. None but quick and reliable workmen need apply. BROWN BROTHERS, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER, TO GO TO IOWA. Must be a good workman. Apply to J. L WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st., between 10 and 11 to-day.

WANTED—TWO JOB COMPOSITORS AND one feed-boy. LANDON, BOYD & CO, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE GOOD gas-fitters. Apply to L. A. BEEBE & CO., 741 North Wells st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, FOR SATURDAY and Sunday; if suitable, steady employment. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A MAN AS coachman and gardener, and his wife as cook and general housekeeper. Must be well recommended. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 ABLE-BODIED MEN, TO START Monday, 5 o'clock p m., June 3, for the Wisconsin Central R R. Wages, $2.00 per day. Board, $4.00 per week. Plenty of station work at 54 cts and 30 cts per yard. Fare advanced. Healthy country. Steady work for 2 years No office charges Apply to LEVI WOODBURY, No 53 Chicago-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 2,000 LABORERS AND choppers, $2 75 per day. Work for two years. Station work from 25c to 30c per yard. No office charges Apply to SNELL & CO, 28 West Madison-st., agent for Hopper, Seyman & Flinn.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads; also sawmill hands. Free fare. Apply at Room 1, No 6 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2,000 MORE GOOD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad Extension, company work and high wages, tunnel, grading, and station work; free fare; also 20 sawmill hands. HENRY BJORTH, 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—HOTEL RUNNER; NONE BUT A sober man need apply. R 93, Tribune office

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with builders' hardware, to go through a stock. Address S 85 Tribune office

WANTED—A CANVASSER AND LADDER man for the lightning rod business. Apply at 126 Warren-av. Dr. L. BRADLEY.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph st., before 9 o'clock in morning and after 4 o'clock in evening

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the grocery business. Apply at No 393 Twelfth st., near Blue Island av.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER, ONE THAT can come well recommended. CRONKHITE & HERREN, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Ontonagon & Houghton Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; fare and board furnished. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM, ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS farming, such as cultivating corn, stacking grain and milking cows; no other need apply Please call at No. 163 West Jackson-st., to-day, 12 o'clock.

WANTED—COMMON MEN, WITH $30 TO earn honestly $75, per week in country. Call, or address RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—BUSINESS LEGITIMATE and respectable. Pays $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 WAITERS, COLORED, AND TWO first-class order cooks Apply at Holly Tree Coffee Room, corner of Market and Washington-sts

WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN as canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph st before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 4 o'clock in the evening.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD BUSINESS AND REAL ESTATE PAPER discounted at current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY SECOND-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2 Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 East Madison-st., in sums of $5,000 and upward, at 9 per cent, on city securities.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000, on real estate in Chicago, or any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY from $1,000 up. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY, IN sums to suit. Long or short time. Secured paper bought. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$10,000, 7,000, $5,000, $3,000, ON CITY property. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 537 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ILLINOIS Mutual adjusted claims Room 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5 PER FRONT FOOT on 700 feet in Ravenswood, for 3 or 5 years, with no other encumbrance. Present value, $30 per foot. WM. A. TRAVIS Room 16 Bryan Block.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR SHORT TIME, ON good security. Parties having the cash can apply to A 54, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH-ST CAR, ABOUT 1 P. m., May 30, 1872, between Dearborn and Clinton-sts, a bundle of papers consisting of abstract of title, trust deed bond, release, and policy of insurance, also a note for $100, executed by Thomas MacKinnie, which all persons are notified not to purchase as the same is paid. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving them with STORY & KING, 102 East Randolph-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM MY PLACE, ON Monday afternoon, a large red cow with gray hair on back, with cut on one horn and a letter N on the other one. Anybody returning the cow will be liberally rewarded. S. S. NICHOLS, 207 Seber-st.

LOST—LADIES' POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING $2 10 and some visiting cards. Please leave the pocket-book at 469 Wabash-av., (Branch Tribune office). The cash contents offered as a reward

LOST—ON SUNDAY, MAY 26, ON COTTAGE Grove-av. car, between St. Mark's Church and Twenty-ninth-st., or on Twenty-ninth to 352 Calumet-av., a narrow gold bracelet without chain. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with G. F. ROOT & SONS, 750 Wabash-av.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK, ON WABASH-AV., near P. O., containing bills and papers of no use, except to the owner. Please return to No. 53 West Lake st.

LOST—$40 GOING FROM WABASH-AV TO Tunnel. Whoever will return it to No. 975 Wabash-av, will be well rewarded.

MISSING—FROM 19 EAST CHARLES-PLACE, May 20, small black and white dog. Parties returning it will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY MARE, white face and lame on right hind leg. Any one returning the same to P MURPHY, 429 West Taylor-st., will be liberally rewarded.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE BAY HORSE. OWNER can have same by paying charges at Tyler Anderson's farm, 3 miles west of Jefferson village.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK PONY WITH WHITE spots under saddle, and lame in fore feet. Call at 110 North Desplaines-st. Z. S BURRER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUG STORE WANTED, WORTH $2,000 OR $3,000. Address U 67, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 532.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P O Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage P. O Drawer 531.

AN EXCELLENT COLLECTOR—A MAN OF means. Old accounts collected and new accounts settled. Address P 18. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, STOCK AND fixtures of a general country store, within 150 miles of Chicago, in a growing railroad town. Address U 24, Tribune office. Chicago.

WILLIAM WILLSON & FRANEY, MASONS and builders; boiler setting and all kinds of fireworks done to order. Leave orders 383 Larrabee-st., North Side.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY OF EXPERIENCE wants a partner to join him in opening a bus route. Address O 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 IN A RESPECTABLE business that pays very largely. Apply at 126 Warren-av., after 6 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man, with $4,000 to $7,000, and security for considerable more, wishes to invest in some good paying business; state kind of business and where interview may be had Address C 71. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, in an established manufacturing business, capital required, $5,000 to $8,000; references given and required. T 28, Tribune office

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO canvass throughout the city and the West, on new and rapidly selling articles. Address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, IN every town in the West, to earn big money from two dollars capital Send 25 cents for sample, to J C HILTON, 71 South Canal st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FRAME WAREHOUSE, 50x90, at 14 and 16 River st., containing about 100 m ft lumber; will be sold cheap, as it must be removed. Apply to KNOWLES, CLAYES & CO., 29 and 31 River-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A FI[illegible] [illegible]RL FOR GENERAL housework; small fam[illegible] good wages. Inquire at 214 South Sang[illegible]

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL BETWEEN the ages of 13 and 16; must know something about cooking and general housework; good tempered, and fond of children A girl possessed with the above qualifications can find a good home by applying at 71 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, at 13 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in small private boarding house Only those thoroughly competent need apply. Wages $4. Reference required. 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework; liberal wages. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av, near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A BOARDING house; one to cook, and one to do second work; wages, $4. 210½ South Clark-st, near Adams.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK AND sewing; references required. Inquire at 903 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Must be good cook. Call at 839 Wabash av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO COOK, WASH and iron, and second work, in private family, at 692 West Monroe-st

WANTED—AT THE WESTERN-AV. HOTEL, 969 Madison-st, 3 girls, dining-room, kitchen, and chamber.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO all of the work for a gentleman and wife; must cook, wash, and iron well. Good wages and a home are offered to the right person. E. K. LORING, 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 15 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; the best reference required. Call at No. 13 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, AT 564 MICHIGAN-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD DINING-room girls. Apply at the City Hotel corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. APPLY 205 South Halsted st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER. Southeast cor. Taylor-st. and Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman who can take care of a baby can find a good place by applying at 1200 Prairie av.; duties light.

WANTED—A GIRL TO PUT UP PERFUMERY; one living at home, where she can do the work; must be neat and proficient. Address R 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES WITH $4 TO $8 CAPITAL for an easy business that will pay $12 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS, one lady-clothes ironer, and two first-class starchers, at our new laundry, State-st. and Eldridge court. ANDERSON & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NICE MORGAN MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, FIT for a lady to drive, or for doctor; to be seen at 747 West Madison st.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS, manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

BOARDING STABLE—IN REAR OF 318 SOUTH Desplaines-st; plenty of room for teams and teamsters.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD DUMP carts with harness to match, for excavating. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST SALE—FIRST-CLASS HORSE, WAGON, and harness, with express license. Good rig. Call at 98 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND phaeton; two good second-hand top buggies. Inquire 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SINGLE AND double driving horses: one nice leather top buggy, cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS mares in the city; one extra fine saddle mare; the above are sound, six years old, and fine stock; will be sold cheap; they drive well single and together; make a fine double team. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Dump carts, with harness to match, ready for work, and to be sold cheap. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BRICKMAKERS DUMP CARTS, with harness to match. Cheap and in good order. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor Sixteenth st. and Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT IN the suburbs, double harness and two seated rockaway carriage but little used. Apply to J. A. ROBBINS, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE OPEN BUGGY, NEARLY new. Apply at 731 and 733 State-st.

I WILL BUY A FEW HORSES, ROAD, EXPRESS, single drivers, draught, and coach horses, this day. 42 Harmon court. M. C. BRADLEY.

TO RENT—STABLE-ROOM FOR 17 HORSES. Large yard and boarding-house on premises, 561 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT SPRING TRUCK, cheap for cash, or will turn in as part pay, a first class lumber wagon, nearly new. Call in rear of 793 West Madison-st.

WANTED—NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE; GENTLE, stylish and fast. Address Post Office Box 262

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING LARGE SHIPMENTS of top buggies, phaetons, carryalls etc; also constantly on hand open buggies, business and road wagons, any of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

$700 AND YOUR TIME WILL BUY THE best paying business in Chicago; $500 down. Don't call unless you have the ready money and mean business. No. 55 South Carpenter-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; also first class day board.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH or without board a furnished front room for two gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished rooms with board for families or single gentlemen. Private family.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS (together or separate) with board, Reference required.

55 NORTH MAY-ST—PLEASANT ROOMS and board. Terms, $5 per week.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

118 THIRD-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room to rent, with board, suitable for two or more.

125 SOUTH HALSTED ST.—BOARDERS wanted by the day or week. Good accommodations, with bath-room and gas.

144 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board.

148 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FIRST CLASS day boarding—between Adams and Jackson.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND lodging for one single gentleman. Also day boarders.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room to rent, with board. Also, a single room.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW AND NICELY furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

282 FORQUER-ST.—CONVENIENT TO horse cars, furnished rooms and board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM, or suite of rooms, to rent with board, at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND handsomely furnished front room, with board, for two. Also, a smaller front room.

299 WARREN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can find a very pleasant room and board, good home and neighborhood To right parties price moderate

401 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT home for two gentlemen; large well furnished room; first class board.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders accommodated; boarding and sale stable in rear.

617 WEST MONROE-ST—TWO FRONT rooms to let, first class brick house, with three in family, and no other boarders. Reference required.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park.—Large unfurnished suites of rooms, with board; this is the finest location and best accommodations on the West side; house new, and entirely modern; call and see the rooms, and secure a nice summer home.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board Accommodations strictly first class, and none but those wishing them need apply.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

761 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANT FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

783 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS to rent with board; furnished and unfurnished. Location very desirable Only first-class people need apply. Two gentlemen can also be accommodated with day board. Mrs. LIBLEY.

884 INDIANA-AV., COR EIGHTEENTH ST, A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

1018 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT WELL furnished rooms with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN can secure pleasant and desirable rooms with all modern improvements, unfurnished or partly furnished, in pleasant part of Washington st., west of Union Park, and board with private family (no boarders), by addressing H. 39, Tribune office.

BEDS 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD California House, 53 South Canal-st.

GREAT WESTERN RESTAURANT, NO. 155 West Madison-st., furnishes first class meals at the lowest prices. DREVES & CRAMER.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family in a suburban town, 5 miles by rail from Kinzie-st Depot; commutation fare 7 cents. Enquire at Room 2 No. 126 Fifth-av. References exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, AT 1123 INDIANA-av., one large, nicely furnished room. Also one small room.

WEBER HOUSE, 184 WEST LAKE-ST.—HOUSE new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable; transient $2 per day; day board $5, per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WHY DON'T SOME ORTHODOX FAMILY nicely situated and having no boarders advertise for one single gentleman; room, breakfast, and tea; best of references; try me a month; want permanent place. Address G 160, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, west of Union Park, between Park-av. and Adams-st; 3 rooms, large dooryard, and good table; nothing but choice locations desired. Parties who can take but one couple reply also. X 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE, OR ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURNISHED, with or without board, in pleasant location, West Side. Self, wife, and nurse-girl. References exchanged. Address 139 West Monroe-st., Room 1.

BOARD—BY A MUSIC TEACHER, WHERE use of piano and instructions in music and other branches will be taken in payment. B 42, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK NEAR HARRISON-ST., West Side. Inquire of A. E. CURTISS, 129 Van Buren-st.

TO LEASE—2 NICE LOTS, 25X125, FOR FIVE years, corner Tyler and Sangamon-sts. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had six years experience as assistant book-keeper, a similar situation; best references as to character and ability from last employer. Address T 44 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF four years' experience in trade as travelling salesman for a manufactory or established jobbing house. Good references given. Address H C J, 132 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—AS penman, in some office. Had experience in fire insurance. Address R, 43 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and experienced bookkeeper and cashier; wholesale grocery preferred. Address X 93, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN not afraid to work as clerk in a lumber yard; has had some experience; city or country. Address S 65, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER by a young Englishman just arrived. Can show good references. Not particular as to kind of business. Address F 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARPENTER, AS foreman; a man who thoroughly understands the timbering of buildings and comes well recommended. Address D A, 622 State-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who would like a situation as coachman, in a private family. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a first-class private family. Apply to 77 Bunker-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as barkeeper or waiter. Address P 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY, by a competent young man; is thoroughly posted in all branches of the insurance business. Address M 50 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a grocery wagon, and will make himself generally useful in store; well acquainted in the city, with good references Address B 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a private family or hotel to sew by day or week; will furnish machine. Apply at 331 State-st. Saturday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN who speaks German and French in a private family, where he can make himself useful, and is willing to work about the house. Apply at No. 998 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE LUMBER business. Has had six years experience as Superintendent in a large saw mill Is also a good bookkeeper, and willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address O. 51, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl of 17, as second girl in a private family; can give reference if required. Call for two days in the rear of 83 Superior st

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK WASH and iron in a first class family where there is a second girl, or to keep house for a clergyman Good city reference. Call at 67 Warren av., basement-door

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse girl; is willing to travel or go to the country; references given if required. Call or address S D, 172 Cottage Grove av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, doing second work; well recommended; the South Side preferred. Address No. 377 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A SITUATION, IN an American family as nurse or second girl by a competent girl; good references furnished. Apply, for two days, at No. 50 Rebecca st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS seamstress; has a sewing machine; would prefer private family. Call at 19 North Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN A sewing machine office, or to assist in an office. Will bring the best of references. Address R 23, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, to take care of horses and cows and do gardening. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, TO DO copying or any other work of that description, or writing that can be done at home. Address K 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated, of German parentage, in a fine American family; can operate on sewing machine, give children lessons on piano and German language, and willing to do light work; high salary not expected, but a good home. Call or address 118 West Randolph st., from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT A BARGAIN—GROCERY, STOCK, AND fixtures. Good location; good class customers. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire 528 State.

A CORNER GROCERY, FULL STOCK, DOING a strictly cash trade, for sale. Other business attend to. Call at 519 South State-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSINESS, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, ON the corner of State and Twenty-second st, for sale. Apply on the premises.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST MONEY in the retail hardware business. For particulars inquire of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 West Randolph st

AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE LARGEST wholesale and retail houses in Central Illinois, Established in 1856. Capital required, $5,000 to $[illegible],000. Address L 91, Tribune office

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, THAT CLEARS over $100 per day, for sale; or, would prefer active partner. Terms, one fourth cash, balance time to suit. Address V 96, Tribune Branch office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, STOCK, LEASE, and fixtures for sale; splendid opportunity for the party that understands the business; good location; rent cheap. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

GOOD OPENING FOR DRUG STORE, AND hardware store; no bonus asked; no goods to sell; rents low. Address Post Office Box 116.

LAUNDRY — HAVING TWO BUSINESS places and finding it hard to attend to both, I will sell one of either. Apply 237 South Halsted-st., in basement.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A LARGE HOTEL and furniture, with a fine patronage, situated within 150 feet of the depot, at one of the most important railroad junctions in the State; no competition; 2½ acres of garden, and large barn attached. Price $12,500; one-third down, and balance in annual payments, at 7 per cent. For further information address G 54, Tribune office.

THE LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE, AND stock of gents' furnishing goods for sale, 947 Wabash-av. The cheapest rent on the avenue. Apply on the premises, to MARTIN THATCHER.

WANTED—TO SELL AN INTEREST IN A manufacturing business, one which has a monopoly in the United States and which is used by all furniture manufacturers and builders, paying an immense profit; machine in full operation. Apply in basement on northeast corner Polk and Canal-sts. W. WISDOM.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in stock costing $1,000; business clears $500 monthly, cash No bonus or further capital required 96 West Washington-st. Room 4.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 34 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 80 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st, Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 34 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—[illegible] engines lathes, 20 iron planers at very low figures at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 4-TON FORSYTH scale, in complete order. Inquire at office Rock River Paper Co., 48 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ONE [illegible] feet, and one smaller, the latter having 32 2 inch flues. Apply to THOS. WHITFIELD, 363 State-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x32, horizontal steam engine

One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.

One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.

One second-hand, 7x16, upright steam engine.

One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.

One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.

Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 16 North Jefferson-st.

ONE 15½-FOOT 30-INCH SWING, 1 16-FOOT 26-inch swing, 1 12-foot 20 inch swing, 2 8-foot 20-inch swing, 2 6-foot 16-inch swing, 2 6-foot 14-inch swing engine lathes at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, AND 20-inch bore, with boilers and fixtures; also, saw-mills and portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash, door, and planing mill; all first-class machines, and must be sold at some price, by W. A. JAMES & Co., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, 3 OR 4 rooms, private family. WHITE & HEAD, 376 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED pleasantly located cottage on West Side. Address M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON WABASH-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth sts; house on Burnside or Butterfield-sts; a suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, for 2 young men, on Madison or adjoining streets as near to bridge as possible. H 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage in a good neighborhood for a small family. Responsible party. Answer, Post-Office Box 4, City.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM FOR STOCK of cigars or other good merchandise. Good suburban lots for furniture, piano, etc. Village residence in Cook County, for stock of goods. Fine farm in Missouri for city property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, for unimproved property inside the fire limits; house is near the street cars, and contains 9 rooms, marble mantel, water, &c. Address W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 IN CASH and a half-acre lot, near Woodlawn, Hyde Park, for a house and lot worth $6,000, in the North Division, east of Halsted, and within three miles of Madison-st. bridge. Address A 77, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF G. K NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, [illegible] South Desplaines-st. and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—A FEW SECOND-HAND [illegible] machines, with or without the stands. Address, stating price and where the machines can be seen, [illegible] 84, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bill Sent to a Conference Committee.

The Whiskey Tax Fixed at 70 and the Tobacco Tax at 16 Cents.

Senator Schurz Discusses the Report of the Arms Sale Committee.

General Crook Ordered to Deal Destruction Among the Comanches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Tariff and Tax bill, with the Senate amendments, came to the House from the printers about 2 o'clock to-day. Mr. Dawes was first disposed to move to concur in all the amendments, and send them at once to a Conference Committee, but there was such a clamor raised by a score of members around him that he modified his motion, and agreed that such amendments as a separate vote was desired upon should be excepted from the motion. A large number of members got the absurd idea into their heads that a separate vote against the amendments they did not like, would in some inexplicable way be more effectual to defeat them than if they were included in a general non-concurrence. A great deal of noise and confusion resulted from this curious misunderstanding. Mr. Dawes managed to set things right after a while by a few words of explanation, so that finally the only separate votes taken were upon the amendments relating to spirits, tobacco, and bonded wasehouses. The amendment fixing the whiskey tax at 70 cents, instead of 65, as established by the House, was concurred in. The amendment making the tobacco tax 24 cents, was amended so as to place it at 16 cents, the figure fixed upon by the tobacco manufacturers' convention. The bonded warehouse amendment was non-concurred in. The bill was then referred to a Conference Committee, composed of Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, and Kerr. The Committee will probably be in session all day to-morrow. No serious difficulty is anticipated in the work of harmonizing the differences between the two Houses. The Senate placed over one hundred amendments upon the bills, all of which will have to be gone over by the Conference Committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President has nominated Lewis Seahm Assessor for the Ninth District of Ohio.

SENSIBLE INDIAN POLICY.

General Howard, recently sent out to pacify the hostile Apache Indians of Arizona, on his arrival there requested General Crook to temporarily suspend hostile operations against those Indians, until he had an opportunity to test the efficacy of moral suasion. He failed to enter into any amicable arrangement with the hostile portion of the Apaches, and, in a letter to General Crook, withdraws his previous request for a suspension of the campaign, and advises him to take vigorous measures at once to punish the hostile Apaches, whom he designates as robbers and murderers who will not be conciliated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT,

to be issued to-morrow, will show a reduction during May of about $7,000,000. The reduction is less than last month, owing to the advanced payments on account of pensions.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The two houses have taken final action on the bill extending for three years private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri. It now goes to the President for his signature. The bill will quiet titles to 10,000 homesteads.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

ARBITRATION.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a long series of resolutions, recommending arbitration for war in determining differences between nations.

POSTAL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee of Conference on the Postal Code bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment to modify the veto power, so that a vote of a majority of qualified members of both Houses shall be sufficient to overcome the President's objections.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Steamboat bill, and said he had received a great many telegrams from different points of the country urging immediate action on the bill.

Mr. CONKLING opposed concurring in the report.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill, came up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table, for the purpose of proceeding with the Steamboat bill.

Mr. MORTON advocated the motion.

A motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. SUMNER then moved that the Appropriation bill be indefinitely postponed, and announced that on this motion he intended to make a speech in vindication of himself. The Senate not having consented to give him a hearing on a more convenient occasion, he was obliged to take the advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. CONKLING called Mr. Sumner's attention to the fact that Mr. Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee on French Arms Sales, had been called away by family affliction, and that Mr. Carpenter, also a member of the Committee, was not in his seat.

Mr. SUMNER said he had heard of Mr. Hamlin's affliction, and regretted it. He observed, however, that Mr. Carpenter, the author of the French Arms report, was now in his seat, and therefore he would proceed. He then went on to deliver a prepared speech.

[The speech will be found in another column.]

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate agreed to the request of the House for a Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Sherman, Morrill (Vermont) and Bayard the Committee on the part of the Senate.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

At the commencement of Mr. Sumner's speech Mr. COLE said that as this first speech on the Appropriation bill would probably give rise to others, he would ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution rescinding the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, 3d June.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) objected, and the resolution went over.

RECESS MOVED.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take a recess until 7:30. Lost.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained the floor, and was proceeding to review the majority report of the Committee on French Arms, when Mr. Ferry (Connecticut) moved to adjourn, saying that it was not in accordance with ordinary usages or the courtesy of the Senate to compel a Senator to proceed with his speech at so late an hour. The motion was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

Mr. FERRY then moved to take a recess until 7:30.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr. President: The object of his motion is to give the Senator from Missouri, who is to speak, an indulgence which is not usually denied to any Senator.

Mr. CONKLING. Yes; but the Senator must know that after what has occurred, courtesy is not applicable here. We are dealing with sterner things than that now.

The motion was lost, but after several motions the Senate finally agreed to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate. He said he intended to discuss somewhat elaborately the report of the Arms Committee, to show by it the truth of a great many of the propositions put forth by Mr. Sumner. He thought nobody could doubt the propriety of his speaking of this report in view of the extraordinary personal [illegible]. He then reviewed in detail the report and evidence on the subject, and argued that the violations of the United States statutes and international law were fully established, and that the report of the majority of the Committee was contrary to the evidence in the case, to the truth, to common sense, to our own laws, and to the law of nations. He repelled with indignation the imputations cast upon himself and Mr. Sumner by the report. He asserted that they had acted throughout from a sense of duty as American Senators, and [illegible] this generation no other administration would dare to commit such violations of laws as were committed in these sales of arms.

In reply to the argument that the course taken by the War Department was profitable to the Government, he said he had carefully computed the gain, and had found it to be about ten cents a head for the people of this country, and for ten cents a head the American people were invited to approve the violation of our own law, the imperilling of our relations with foreign government, and the forfeiture of the esteem and friendship of foreign nations. [Laughter.] There were many evidences of an attempt to set up one strong will as the government of this country, and in confirmation of this he cited the action of the Senate in removing Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the command of the President and the submission of the Senate to the President's flagrant violation of law in the San Domingo matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Schurz said he rejoiced to see a spirit sweeping over the land which aimed to depose this autocratic power, and he earnestly hoped for a union of all the forces that ought to work together to give that redeeming spirit the victory which it must win if free institutions were to last.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to provide for the restoration of the Buell Court Martial records, which was passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEST, from the Second Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill, reported that they were unable to agree.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from its amendments, which was agreed to. The bill, therefore, stands as passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bills being under consideration, the Senate at 11 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A Conference Committee was ordered on amendment to the railroad grant to the Port Huron Railroad.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS.

On motion of Mr BUTLER, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted to consider means for increased and better accommodations for members in the House of Representatives.

PAY OF WITNESSES.

The pay of witnesses before Committees was fixed at $4, and 5 cents mileage.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

Mr. DAWES moved to take up the Tariff and Tax bill which was received from the Senate.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH, MAYNARD, and BURCHARD objected, unless it was understood [illegible] be considered instead of being sent to a Conference Committee.

Mr. DAWES [illegible], and moved non-concurrence in the Senate [illegible] deferred his motion [illegible] from the printer.

POLITICAL BILLS.

A motion to go to the business on the Speaker's table, except political bills, was rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 98—not two-thirds.

The affirmative votes were given by Democrats and moderate Republicans, and the negative votes by more pronounced Republicans who desire action on political bills.

POST OFFICE LAWS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a conference report on the bill revising and codifying the Post Office laws, which was agreed to.

BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) reported that the Conference Committee on the Senate bill to release to the State of Indiana lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake had been unable to agree. A new Committee of Conference was appointed.

RAILROAD BILL.

The bill granting the right of way to the railroad from St. Mary's River to Key West, Fla., passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, each bill to be subject to the two-thirds rule, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate's amendments to the bill for a more effective quarantine on the Southern and Gulf Coasts. Agreed to.

Several Senate amendments to Indian and private bills were agreed to.

The Senate bill to refund extra duties on railroad iron to the Winona & St. Peters Railroad Co. passed.

Senate bill for deepening the St. Clair Flats Canal to 16 feet. Referred.

Senate bill for the enlargement of St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan. Referred.

Senate bill to facilitate the execution and to protect certain public works of improvement. Referred.

Senate bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferry boats and bonded cars passing from one State to another, through contiguous foreign territory. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Mexico. Left on the Speaker's table.

Senate bill in relation to the transit of foreign merchandise in bond. Referred.

Senate bill to pay $5,000 to the widow of Commander Wood for the invention in naval gun-carriages. Passed.

Senate bill relative to homestead settlers burned out in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Passed.

Senate bill to change the direction of the road from Ontonagon, Mich., to the Wisconsin State line. Referred.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The business on the Speaker's table was here interrupted by Mr. DAWES, who moved to take up the Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill, and to suspend the rules and non-concur in all the Senate amendments, except as to the rates on spirits and tobacco, and provisions relative to bonded warehouses.

The motion was agreed to by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The question was then taken on the Senate amendment fixing the tax on spirits at 70 cents as an equivalent for all other taxes, on which Mr. DAWES moved concurrence.

The amendment was concurred in without the yeas and nays.

The question was next on the Senate amendment increasing the tax on tobacco from 20 to 24 cents per pound.

Mr. Dawes making no motion on the subject, Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend the Senate amendment by reducing the tax to 16 cents.

Mr. Maynard's motion was agreed to—yeas, 132; nays, 54; and the amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

The next question was on the Senate amendments in regard to bonded warehouses, increasing the time for their abolition from six to twelve months.

The amendment was not concurred in.

All other amendments of the Senate were not concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House then resumed consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate bill supplementary to the Enforcement bill correcting a clerical error. Left on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill to amend the Agricultural College act. Referred.

Senate bill granting right of way through public lands to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Passed.

The Senate bill to amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote, was left on the Speaker's table, the vote on its passage being,—yeas, 110; nays, 96; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Senate bill to amend the act of the 31st of May, 1870, regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers was referred.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, (Pa.) and Kerr as the House Conferees on the Tariff and Tax bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

Having disposed of about half the bills on the Speaker's table, the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Closing Proceedings of the Superintendents of Insane Convention—Adjournment of the Session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars—En Route for Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—The American Superintendents of Insane held a brief closing session this morning, and passed resolutions of thanks and compliments to the citizens of Madison, Governor Washburn, the University Faculty, Capitol Superintendent A. Meredith, State Historical Society, Newspapers, Northwestern Railroad, Landlord Irish, of the Park Hotel, etc., for courtesies extended, and especially to Superintendent McDill, the Trustees and Officers of the Wisconsin Hospital for Insane, for the opportunity of visiting the Hospital. The Association also express its high commendation of the site as one eminently healthful, of varied and extended view, and great natural beauty, and of the fitness of the hospital building for the purpose for which it was established. The condition of the institution fully attests the wisdom and discretion of its management, and the skill and ability of its Medical Superintendent, Dr. S. McDill. While congratulating the citizens of Wisconsin upon the excellence of this hospital, the Association very earnestly commend the early completion of the present building, according to the original plan, and also the institution at Oshkosh, and the extension of the same liberal and enlightened support to both institutions which has been given to the present Hospital. Dr. McDill appropriately responded and President Butler expressed his gratification at the visit, and characterized Madison among cities as the Queen of Beauty; with a few eloquent parting words he spoke of this as the largest and one of the most agreeable and useful meetings of the Association ever held.

The Good Templars, last evening, after an exciting and protracted discussion of the question of making the colored branch of Good Templars a separate one, resolved that the prayer for a separate organization among the colored population of the Southern States be granted, and that the R. W. G. Lodge hereby confers upon the Grand Lodges now organized, or that may hereafter be organized, in any of the Southern States, the entire control of the introduction and management of the same within their respective jurisdiction, a committee of Southern Lodges, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to prepare a ritual charter.

This morning the following despatch was received:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 30.

The greeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars is received. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reciprocates, and is in hearty sympathy with the Good Templars, and join them and all good people in the prayers and labors for the speedy triumph of Temperance.

(Signed) J. W. WILEY, President.

This morning, London, England, was selected as the next place of meeting by the following vote: First Ballot—London, 32; Denver, 20; Hartford, 7; Philadelphia, 14; St. Paul, 2; Indianapolis, 3. Second Ballot—London, 42; Denver, 23; Philadelphia, 9; Hartford, 4; Montreal, 4.

Resolutions of thanks and compliments were adopted to Governor Washburn, Major Hitt, and to citizens of Madison, especially to the Hon. S. D. Hastings, Past Right Worthy Grand Templar, who was presented with a splendid gold-headed cane, and Secretary Spencer, a splendid gold pen.

After a sharp debate, it was voted that members might make cider without knowledge of the purpose for which it was used; though it was characterized as a deadly weapon.

It was resolved that if circumstances should require a change of place of meeting, the Executive Committee might make it. If it was held in England, arrangements are to be made for reduced fare, of which all Good Templars and total abstainers might avail themselves. Considerable minor business was transacted and the Lodge finally adjourned about 7 o'clock, several members having left during the day.

Colonel E. W. Keyes, delegate from this district to the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, leaves for Chicago to-night. The Wisconsin delegates will arrive in Chicago to-morrow and make their headquarters at the Sherman House. They will leave Chicago Sunday at 5:30 p. m., a special palace car having been secured for their delegation which, will run through to Philadelphia.

There was rather a small Prohibitory party meeting at the Assembly Chamber, last evening, including R. W. G. T. Julius A. Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, the nominee of the National Prohibition party for the Presidency of the United States, and Dr. John Russell, of Detroit, R. W. C. T., its nominee for the Vice Presidency. The progress of the National Prohibitory party movement was thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Black. Dr. Russell endeavored to assure the audience that the movement was most sure of success, and that either the Democratic or Republican or Democratic party would be compelled to go to the wall in its favor.

IOWA.

Mail Robber Sentenced—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 31.—Philip D. Banks, the mail robber, arrested at Clarinda last week, was sentenced by Judge Love in the United States District Court to-day, to ten years' hard labor in the Iowa Penitentiary. Before the sentence Banks made a piteous appeal to the Court for mercy, stating that he had a wife and five children depending on him for support, and that he had been in the service as a mail-carrier for the United States for twenty-two years, and had never tampered with mails until about a year ago, when in a fit of drunkenness he committed his first crime. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary to-night.

Simeon R. Smith was fined in same Court one hundred dollars each on six indictments, for opening letters and passing counterfeit money, and is to be confined in the Penitentiary until the fine is paid.

Governor C. C. Carpenter and General Ed. Wright, present Secretary of State, left to-night for Philadelphia, to attend the National Republican Convention, and ex-Governor Merrill will leave for the same place on Sunday night.

—A son of Colonel Taylor, Paymaster in the United States army, stationed at Leavenworth, was found dead in an alley in Leavenworth on Thursday morning, shot through the head. A young man who was seen with Taylor during the previous evening, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

POLITICAL.

The Advance Guard of Delegates and Office-Holders Arrive in Philadelphia.

Senator Wilson's Chances for the Second Place on the Ticket.

A Few Words from Mr. Greeley on Political Slanders.

Liberal Republican Mass Meeting to Be Held at Princeton, Ill.

Arrival of Delegates, Office-Holders, and Office-Hunters in Philadelphia—Henry Wilson's Chances for Vice Presidential Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Very few delegates to the Grant Convention have arrived. Tickets are not ready for distribution to delegates and reporters, and will probably not be printed until Monday. Grant's Postmaster here has the custody of the cards of admission. The few delegates and lobby members who are here on the spot are all either office holders, contractors, or Syndicate men. A body of 4,000 camp-followers, nearly half of whom are colored men, has been supplied with lamps, capes, badges, and all the paraphernalia of parade to march daily during the Convention with music and rockets, and the call for these to assemble is signed by James Forney, a marine Captain, in the service of the United States, the same man who formerly headed a body of marines to interfere with a municipal election in this city, and provoked a sharp protest from Governor Geary. Young Forney is a son of John W. Forney, and has within the past two weeks been presented with a roving commission by Grant to inspect marine organizations in Europe. In the height of his gratitude young Forney publishes half a column of general orders in his father's paper, to-day, calling for the cavalry to assemble and testify their approbation of his Commander-in-Chief. This call makes no little scandal, and people are saying that this will not only be an office-holders' Convention, but also guarded by the military and navy. Captain Forney is particular to state that his cohort—which he calls "the Grant men"—will not march to aid any local or State nomination but only Grant, Imperator. On the same page of to-day's *Press* is a double-leaded letter from Forney, senior, whining and growling over the corrupt State ticket headed by Hartranft. Forney predicts that, unless it be withdrawn immediately, it will meet with utter rout and disaster. He says that New York is already gone up and will be swept by the opposition, and that, unless something be done, Pennsylvania is doomed likewise.

All the newspapers speak in the highest terms of admiration of the ticket just put forward by the Democrats at Reading, which, in the capacity and integrity of the candidates, is superior to any ticket nominated in this State since the close of the war. Buckalew is a man of good origin, but poor, and throughout his whole public service no suspicion has ever been attached to him. Judge Thompson, then Democratic candidate for Supreme Justice, has been sixteen years on the bench, and is universally honored. The rest of the ticket is unexceptionable. People of all parties are congratulating themselves that the Reform feeling organized at Cincinnati has led to such superb personal results in Conservative politics. The delegates at large chosen to go to Baltimore favor Horace Greeley's nomination. Samuel J. Randall and William A. Wallace have been active movers in Greeley's favor, and there is no longer any doubt that the Convention there will adopt the Cincinnati ticket with enthusiasm. The triumph of the popular interest over the Pennsylvania Railroad ring is complete. I met Colonel McClure to-day, and he says that the reform passion has so completely mastered the Democratic party that Carr was defeated merely because he held rank in a railroad monopoly.

To-day huge illuminated posters were posted up over the city, identifying the cause of Grant and the Hartranft State ticket. The Hartranft ring have called a mass meeting for Friday night, and they expect to ring in the delegates to the National Convention to support their rotten nominations. This puts Grant in a very embarrassing situation. If he identify his cause in November with the ring State ticket in October, the respectable newspapers, and the Municipal Reform Associations will beat Hartranft and elect Buckalew. Bill Mann and the ring say that if Hartranft be beaten, they will bolt Grant in November, and carry the State for Greeley. They mean to demand the whole Federal patronage in Hartranft's favor, and call for the decapitation of any Federal appointee who does not give Hartranft the enthusiastic support of his office. McClure says that Forney is holding his lines open to retreat on Greeley. As a commentary on the Bryant and Atkinson meeting, held last night, in New York it may be added that the call for the Philadelphia ring-meeting Tuesday night denounces Greeley and Brown as free trade candidates who would destroy the industry of Pennsylvania.

The only question before the Philadelphia Convention will be the selection of a Vice-President. The name of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, has been circulated through this city as a rising candidate But few people in the East know who he is, and I have been amused at the solicitous inquiries made about him It is alleged here that John A. Logan will get him the support of the Illinois Delegation, that Senator Spencer will give him the whole Alabama Delegation, and that Iowa has already declared for him. But the Alabama delegates are said by Senator Henry Wilson to have been promised to him (Henry) and not to James Wilson. The Grant influence as far as it dare show its hand, is being cast for the Massachusetts cobbler. Henry Wilson's friends are buoyant, and say that he can beat Colfax on the second or third ballot. He will probably have all New England, Maine excepted, and a good deal of support from the South. Grant's favor will determine this matter. Much is being made of Wilson's integrity and poverty, of his deserts at the hands of the party he has served so long, of his influence amongst the negro voters and the disgusted adherents of Charles Sumner, and it is also said that he can take the stump with more effect than any other men, and be a personal representative of the ticket. Wilson himself has been very active, but he does not work in the systematic way that Colfax does, and relies upon sympathy instead of organization Mr Wilson said, last Thursday, that he would not come in person to the Convention. Certain of the workingmen will be the lobby to urge his claims, and it is not known that Mr. Colfax will have any such adroit right-hand man as John Defrees, who did the work for him at Chicago four years ago. Dave Carter and some of the old Wade stripe of Western men are not for Wilson. It is rather singular that the charge of nepotism should be raised against anybody in this Convention, but some of the Territorial men are urgent that Colfax has too many connections in office, that he has three holding important positions in Colorado alone, and that his brother-in-law heads the Utah delegation. The delegations from several of the Southern States were chosen by a mere farce, and in Alabama, for example, not one-third of the counties sent delegates to their District Conventions.

Willard Warner, ex-Senator, and late Collector of the Port of Mobile, says that Greeley will carry every Southern State as it stands, and that, with Sumner's influence, and Alcorn's adherence, he will carry South Carolina and Mississippi also.

The Philadelphians know little or nothing about the results, and one of their editors gravely expressed the opinion to-day, that the vote of Philadelphia would decide the whole Presidential contest. "Grant can carry this city, anyway," said this editor. "If Greeley be elected, our politicians can count him out; we need not elect men any more here, we just count them in." So said this Quaker philosopher. GATH.

A Few Words from Mr. Greeley Relative to Political Slanders—Forney Instructing—Mass Meeting of Liberals to Be Held June 3.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The *Times* having charged that the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform at the Rochester Convention was made in pursuance of a bargain between Greeley and Tammany leaders last fall, the *Tribune* publishes the following short editorial from Greeley's own pen: "The *Tribune* is authorized to pronounce the above totally untrue, so far as it in any wise concerns his actions or words. Mr. Greeley never made any bargain whatever with Tammany leaders, nor any of them, nor with Governor Hoffman, whether last fall, or at any other time, as to the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform. We learn that such indorsement was recommended by Horatio Seymour, Sanford E Church, Samuel J. Tilden, Francis Kernan, Jno G. Anson, and other Democratic chiefs, who are not understood to belong to the Tammany Ring, nor to enjoy its confidence. But, however that may be, Mr. Greeley neither bargained for it, nor gave pay for securing it. And now, we beg to add, once for all, that a failure to deny false charges is not to be construed as any admission of their truth. If we undertook to deny one in a dozen of the absurd calumnies which the single organ of slander above quoted from has invented and daily reiterated since this canvass began, we should have little time for anything else. We are not in that business, and do not mean to enter it."

John W. Forney, who was in Washington when he heard of the nomination of Buckalew for Governor of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, in which he says: "We must not ignore the action of the Pennsylvania Democrats. It comes in time to warn us before our National Convention next week. From present appearances, Pennsylvania will again be the battle ground. I place little confidence in Republican success in New York next November, if we allow madmen to manage our councils in that State, and if oppositions are wise and discreet. Some of the men at the helm in Pennsylvania can lose that State to Grant, too, if they are permitted to go on. A very little is expected at their hands,—very little for them, but a vast thing for the people,—and that little is to give Republicans a chance to vote for good men in October. It is folly, worse than folly, to suppose a Republican State ticket can be elected as it stands. Improve it, gentlemen. It is not too late." In another part of the *Press* is printed complimentary notices of two leading Democratic candidates in Pennsylvania.

On Monday evening, June 3, a grand mass meeting of citizens of New York, irrespective of party, will be held at and around Cooper Institute. Among the more prominent men who will be present, and who are expected to address the people, will be Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, Senator Tipton, Governor Robinson, Colonel Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvania; General Shields, of Illinois; General Slocum, General Kilpatrick, Hon Jno. M Harrell, of Arkansas; Hon. James Gallagher, of Connecticut; Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, etc. Speeches will be made in German and English. The square at Cooper Union will be illuminated, and music and a display of fire-works provided. Each succeeding day brings [illegible] representative men from different States to come to take part in the meeting.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

READING, Pa., May 31.—On the [illegible] Mr. Buckalew [illegible] the Convention, [illegible] for his nomination, but [illegible] national topics or the Presidency. [illegible] ley, of Bedford, was nominated [illegible] General.

James H. Hopkins of Pitt[illegible] Vaux, of Philadelphia, and He[illegible] of Luzerne, were nominated [illegible] gressmen at large. Wright be[illegible] second ballot.

The Convention adjourned [illegible]

The Convention elected the fo[illegible] delegates at large to the [illegible]: General George W. Cass, [illegible] dall, William A. Wallace, Phila[illegible]

The following are the resolu[illegible]

Resolved, That the Democrat[illegible] the future, as in the past, [illegible] Constitution of the United [illegible] tion and the limitation of [illegible] eral Government, and safe[illegible] of the people, democ[illegible] the largest freedom [illegible] public order, and [illegible] State the right of self-government. [illegible] the former and protect the latter, the [illegible] of Pennsylvania can find no [illegible] form upon which to stand than the [illegible] principles enunciated in the inaug[illegible] President Jefferson and the farewell [illegible] the immortal Jackson. Upon these two [illegible] papers we plant ourselves and enter the [illegible] of 1872.

Resolved, That this Convention invite[illegible] operation of all citizens of the Commonw[illegible] an earnest effort to remove from our S[illegible] ministration every taint of political corr[illegible] and the attempt to do this can be made cer[illegible] successful by the union of upright and fair-mi[illegible] men of all parties, and by sustaining candid[illegible] of unquestionable ability and unspotted names.

The next resolution appeals to the people to support the nominee for Governor, because h[illegible] action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

The next declares all the candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

The last is as follows:

Resolved, That the grant by the Radical Legislature of this State of numerous charters creating such corporations as the Southern Improvement Company, the Continental Improvement Company, and others of a similar character, is unjust to the interest of trade, dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets our unqualified condemnation.

Liberal Republican Mass Meeting to Be Held at Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 31.—The Liberal Republicans hold a grand mass meeting here on Saturday, the 8th of June. Governor John M. Palmer has consented to be here and address the meeting. Over one hundred and seventy Republicans have signed the call for the meeting, and others are coming in and asking to have their names added to the list. The people are in earnest in this movement, and are determined to drive Grant and his military ring from power next November. Bets are being offered that Grant will not carry Bureau County for President should he be nominated at Philadelphia, but it will be remembered that Bureau County usually gives 2,000 Republican majority. We anticipate one of the largest political gatherings that has assembled in this part of the country for many years.

Miscellaneous.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 31.—The State Central Republican Committee of Iowa have instructed Colonel Tichenor, the Chairman of the Committee, not to call the Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers until after all the National Conventions have been held.

SPRINGFIELD, May 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet here on June 4, to consult as to the policy of adding to the call already issued a supplemental one, so as to include the nomination of State officers at the State Convention to be held here on the 26th of June, the same day the Liberals meet here.

PERSONAL.

Theo. C. Callicot, ex-Speaker, etc., is managing editor of the Albany *Argus*.

—Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, will resume his residence on the Merrimack.

—Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes and family are at Delaware, Ohio, where they propose to spend the summer.

—The Rev. Norman McLeod has gone back to Salt Lake City after an absence of six years.

—The colored Bishop Clark claims property as the illegitimate son of the late John C. Clark, of Texas.

—Benjamin F. Prescott, Secretary of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee, asks the Legislature for the office of Secretary of State.

—"Boss" Tweed gave one Garfield an interest of $500 a month in the Metropolitan Hotel, and has just paid him $20,000 to give it up.

—William Russell, the lately deceased eighth Duke of Bedford, was never married, and the title goes to his cousin, Francis C. H. Russell, born in 1819, and married to a daughter of Earl De la Warr.

—Thomas Guardia, President of Costa Rica, thinks it safe to leave home awhile and visit the United States.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says the venerable Andrew Stewart, the father of Protection, is in quite a feeble state of health.

—We find in the Paris *Journal* the following interesting intelligence, relating to the success which our travelling Princess has met with in the fashionable world of Paris:

> Miss Grant is one of the most highly educated women in Europe. She speaks with facility English, German, French, and Italian. She has contributed under the veil of an anonymous signature to several American magazines; and on her return to her own country she is to marry the son of one of the richest manufacturers of New York, who is a member of the American Parliament.

Along with this important information the Paris *Journal* states that Miss Grant's journey in Europe has no political character, and that no misunderstanding between France and the United States is likely to arise from any point of etiquette connected with it.

—The Rev. James Kent Stone, who was a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, also President of Kenyon College, and subsequently President of Hobart College, and whose defection to the Roman Church created so much wonder and so much regret in Protestant circles, was admitted to the priesthood in the Roman Church by Bishop Rosecrans on Saturday last, the ceremony taking place in New York City.

FASHION.

In Michigan they call bigamy Utahlizing the female sex for matrimonial uses.

—Double-link sleeve buttons and wide morocco belts are among the many old fashions that have been revived this season.

—The newest style of window-shades are of crimson silk with the monogram in the centre of white lace and embroidery.

—The favorite style of turnouts for young gentlemen is a high dog-cart, with two horses, or a pannelled tilbury, with two-horses tandem, and a dog and a coachman behind.

—A new style of ornamenting parasols is with a top, which is a small thermometer, so that they can always tell to what degree of heat they have been subjected in their morning promenade.

—Many tables are decorated nowadays entirely with glassware instead of china, the plates, vegetable dishes, etc., being all made of solid cut glass, and the effect by gas light is very beautiful.

—A new fashioned ring is made of a wide band of gold reaching nearly to the first joint of the finger, and is studded with alternate lengthwise rows of turquoise and pearls or small emeralds and diamonds.

—A new Canadian paper started out with the idea of discarding the "u," as in "harbour," "colour," and so forth, but "public sentiment" has forced the paper to take up the letter and use it. The paper, however, makes up the disappointment by spelling "nigger" with one "g" and "dog" with two of them.

—A gentleman in New York city, who has recently returned from Arabia, created quite a sensation on Wednesday afternoon by riding up the avenue, *en route* to the park, mounted on a full-blooded Arab horse, while an Arab servant, dressed in the full costume of his country, rode behind on a second richly caparisoned horse.

—A new style of bracelets are called the "Marguerite Wristlets," and are of gold, made quite wide, and divided into small squares, on each of which is a design in enamel, representing different scenes from the opera Faust, and each of these squares opens by a small spring, disclosing an appropriate motto or verse.

—A Boston bride, whose groom remonstrated with her at the wedding for indulging in rather indiscriminate bestowal of her last maiden kisses on a number of her male friends, remarked with natural naivete that the gentleman in question had been in the habit of kissing her all her life, and she didn't see why they should stop now.

—The old story of a bachelor filling his hair-oil bottle with an objectionable compound for the benefit of the chambermaid has been revived. Only this time the compound is nitro glycerine, which exploded when the girl was dancing at a ball, and blew her own and her partner's head off. The Coroner was notified.

An International Postal Service.

It is reported that a Congress will be shortly invited by Prince Bismarck to Berlin to discuss the desirability of instituting a system of international postal arrangements. Prince Bismarck will lay before the delegates the following resolutions: 1. That all the States of Europe, Russia, and Asia, Turkey in Asia, Canada, the United States, and Algeria shall form a Postal Union. 2. That throughout this Union there shall be a uniform postal rate for letters of 4 cents per half ounce; and 3, that newspapers, printed matter, patterns, etc., shall be conveyed for 2 cents per two ounces. 4. That to all countries not included in the Postal Union, double the above rates shall be charged. 5. The uniform registration fee for all parts of the world shall be 4 cents.

[illegible] MANCEL AND MARK.

[illegible] By the Ears Over Trades [illegible]ns and Strikes.

[illegible]ounces Sheridan's "Poppycock."

[illegible] the Board of Police and [illegible] held at the City Hall, [illegible] President Talcott in the [illegible] issioners Sheridan and [illegible] Williams.

[illegible] eph Greenwood, of En[illegible] and accepted.

[illegible] of No. 10, was dropped [illegible] mpetency. He was only a [illegible]

[illegible] recommended that Joseph [illegible] oreman of No. 12, be made [illegible]

[illegible] Sheridan wanted one of the fore[illegible] reduced to the ranks appoint[illegible] d Patrick Murtog.

[illegible] wanted to know "who was [illegible] competent to be foreman,—the [illegible] and his Assistants, or Commis[illegible] ant" Murtog was not the man. [illegible] to go into smoke and water, and [illegible] unless he was shoved in. He (the [illegible] not propose "to put in that kind of [illegible] oreman.

[illegible] ioner Sheridan inquired if the Marshal [illegible] ason to complain of him.

[illegible] shal said he had not, but he was al[illegible] ward. He did not propose to promote [illegible] ho was afraid of getting his clothes [illegible]

[illegible] lan Payson was elected, Sheridan only [illegible] the negative.

[illegible] bout twenty candidates for positions [illegible] e Department had been examined, the [illegible] journed.

[illegible] the meeting, Commissioners Sheridan [illegible] t entered into a warm discussion about [illegible] ions and strikes, which originated in [illegible] of the Board propounding to appli[illegible] sitions in the Fire Department the [illegible] "Do you belong to a trade union? Have you ever been engaged in a strike?"

Commissioner Sheridan contended that if the applicant truthfully answered, under oath, the set of questions required by the charter to be asked him, the authority of the Board ceased, unless the man proved himself mentally or physically incapable of performing the duties, or became guilty of an act at variance with the rules and regulations of the Department. In his opinion, to ask a man, with the intention of letting him stand or fall according to the answer, whether he belonged to a labor organization, or had ever been a striker, was to openly and needlessly insult him. As well might the Board ask the applicant if he was a Free Mason, and had he ever been on parade, an Odd-Fellow, and had he ever visited the sick, a Catholic, and had he ever gone to church, as to ask him if he was a trades unionist, because the charter did not debar him from admittance to the Fire Department on that account.

Commissioner Talcott threw his feet upon the desk, aimed a liquid bubble at the spittoon, and said that Commissioner Sheridan's remarks were all poppycock.

Commissioner Sheridan said his remarks were not all poppycock. They expressed his decided convictions, and he did not like to sit by and see prejudice insult labor when there was no necessity for it.

Commissioner Talcott said the remark about prejudice was all poppycock. He was a laboring man himself, and didn't give a continental for anybody. He was down on those d——d unions, however, and opposed to strikes.

Commissioner Sheridan said workingmen were at liberty to strike, provided they did not interfere with others. If employers didn't like their terms, they were not obliged to hire them. The whole thing was a simple business transaction between man and man.

Commissioner Talcott was positive that that was all poppycock; but, whether it was or not, so long as he sat on the Board no Union man or striker could become a fireman. Suppose they should strike at a fire!

Commissioner Sheridan said that the members of the Department were sworn to perform their duty under all circumstances.

Commissioner Talcott said that that was all poppycock.

And there his logic and the argument ended.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service Observations for the Month of May.

Sergeant James Mackintosh, the United States Signal Service Observer at this point, makes the following report, showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for month of May, 1872:

Date.	Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermometer.	Rainfall.
May 1	29.890	51.2	....
May 2	20.137	44.8	0.01
May 3	30.113	44.7	....
May 4	30.372	43.0	....
May 5	30.143	67.3	....
May 6	30.070	73.2	....
May 7	30.110	59.0	....
May 8	29.930	72.0	....
May 9	29.982	55.8	....
May 10	29.838	59.7	....
May 11	29.922	52.0	....
May 12	30.095	45.3	0.17
May 13	30.123	45.2	....
May 14	30.092	55.0	....
May 15	30.100	57.5	0.28
May 16	29.993	60.3	0.02
May 17	29.782	59.5	0.03
May 18	29.537	58.2	0.03
May 19	29.588	55.8	....
May 20	29.820	57.2	....
May 21	30.023	45.5	....
May 22	29.827	47.0	0.77
May 23	29.908	49.2	0.15
May 24	29.782	62.0	0.05
May 25	29.963	58.5	....
May 26	29.822	70.2	....
May 27	29.915	61.8	0.28
May 28	30.120	54.3	....
May 29	30.015	60.3	....
May 30	30.283	50.7	0.96
May 31	30.280	57.3	....
Total		56.1	2.78

Remarks—Highest observed barometer, May 4, 30.38; highest observed thermometer, May 8, 83°; lowest observed barometer, May 18, 29.49; lowest observed thermometer, May 4, 38°; lowest relative humidity May 5, [illegible]. Monthly mean, 29.978; total number of miles travelled, 6,926; prevailing wind, north.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

COMING ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Mr. Pridham, of Waukegan, has challenged Mr. Curtis, the holder of the quarter mile challenge medal of the Chicago Athletic Club to dispute the question over again. He has also challenged R. D. Cleveland, the holder of the mile challenge medal. His achievements on Saturday last do not compare well with the reputation Mr. Pridham brought from Canada, and suggest that he must have been unprepared for the contest on that occasion. The members of the Club would be glad to see him show to better advantage, and none more so than the two gentlemanly holders of the medals. In point of style and general build, however, Mr. Pridham does not by any means come up to the expectations of those who had heard of him before his arrival. Mr. Cleveland can make better time in a mile run than he made on Saturday, and grave doubts exist as to whether the challenger can beat one minute for a quarter of a mile, which was Curtis' time.

Mr. Cobb is to have a hard time of it with the medal for the two mile walk. Allcock has challenged him already, and it is not impossible that this challenge will be followed up by others shortly.

The sculling match for the challenge medals will occur this evening, weather permitting. Messrs. Curtis, Cleveland, Newman, and Allcock have entered. The result can hardly be considered doubtful with the reputation which Mr. Curtis enjoys as a sculler.

PROPOSED CANOE VOYAGE.

A young New York journalist is about to formally introduce the new pastime of canoe-traveling to the American people. He left New York on May 21, and St. Paul, Minn., on the 29th, and is now *en route* for Lake Itasca, where he will begin a cruise down the Mississippi, extending as far south as practicable. The canoe Dolly Varden was built to order for Julius Chambers, of New York City, by Waters, Balch & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and her model is a vast improvement upon the "Rob Roy" pattern of MacGregor. Her length is 14 feet, breadth 28 inches, and draught 4 inches. The hull is of paper, with cedar deck. In the rough usage which a canoe on a long voyage must endure the paper hull is superior to all others; being absolutely free from moisture and easily repaired in case of accident. Weight of boat and rigging, 66½ pounds; crew, 128½; baggage for a three months' trip, 16½, and cuisine 4½ pounds. She has a strong shear, rising from a depth of 1½ inches amidships to 20½ inches at the bow and 17½ inches at the stern. She is rigged to carry a sprit-sail, jib and mizzen, and is fitted with accommodations for cooking and sleeping on board. A large air chamber at each end renders her perfectly safe even in the roughest weather in New York Bay. The Dolly Varden is the pioneer cruising canoe in America.

BASE BALL.

The Ætnas play a match game with the Evanston University nine at the new grounds, corner of State and Twenty-third streets, this afternoon.

—The Libertys beat the Bradys yesterday 23 to 19.

—The Socials beat the Post Office nine 39 to 11.

—The White Stocking Ponies play this afternoon at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets.

THE TURF.

The Oaks stakes for three year old fillies, run for at Epsom yesterday, were won by Reine, winner of the One Thousand Guinea Stakes at Newmarket.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Extraordinary Prevalence of Crime.

Burglaries and robberies are common occurrences in the city at the present time. There have been several crimes of this nature committed on the South Side during the past month, but the perpetrators in nearly every instance have been arrested, and the property recovered. There is now, at the Harrison Street Station, a large quantity of silverware, taken from burglars who operated extensively in the Cottage Grove district, and there yet remains considerable property to be recovered. On the West Side burglaries and robberies are more numerous than they have been for years. The police books are full of them. Now and then the arrest of a thief is chronicled, but, as a general thing, thieves are allowed considerable latitude on that side of the river. It is not the fault of the Sergeants or patrolmen that this is the case. They need a director who can be relied upon, and who knows enough about police business to perform his duty without the intervention of outsiders. A man who permits himself to be dragged about the city, and into all the disreputable places in the Third Precinct, night after night, by the President of the Board of Police, cannot be a good Captain for the public. It would be better for him to attend to his men, and let the President of the Board of Police do his "bumming" alone.

Personal Paragraphs.

The workmen employed in the Phoenix planing mill celebrated the birthday of the Superintendent, Mr. R. T. Hambrook, by presenting him with a pair of handsome chromos.

—Chief Engineer Johnson, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has resigned in order to fill a similar position on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, *vice* S. M. Seymour, resigned.

—Last evening a French woman, living on West Eighteenth street, was safely delivered of three children, two boys and a girl. All four are doing well. Dr. H. Verner was the attending physician. He had his hands full.

—The following were the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel, yesterday: Chas. E. Watson, Boston; Geo. S. Wilson, Detroit; W. C. Brewster and wife, Davenport; C. R. Fayerweather, Iowa; John L. Schriver, Kewanee; Colonel Samuel Billings, Elgin; C. A. Morris, Fort Scott; T. H. Elwood, St. Paul; A. Brooks and wife, New York; D. W. Kilbourn and wife, Keokuk; E. A. Gay and wife, Rochester; H. H. Dunbiday, Washington, D. C.; A. G. Cambridge, Agent Mariotte Italian Opera Troupe; D. H. Newton, wife, and son, New York; Rev. T. L. G. McKeown and wife, Rockford; Thos. T. Check and wife, New York; George and Curtis Reed, Wisconsin; Chas. L. Colby, Boston; George W. Chipman and wife, Boston.

Destruction of a Planing Mill by Fire.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large three-story frame building, Nos. 39 and 41 North Union street, the first and second floors of which are used as a planing mill, by Buckley & Champlin, and the third story by G. S. Dixon as a fancy moulding factory. G. S. Simpson, the owner of the building occupied the rear portion of the top story as a residence. His loss is nearly $6,000, upon which there is no insurance. Messrs. Champlin & Buckley had a large stock of seasoned timber on hand, fitted for picture and window frames, and several valuable pieces of machinery. Their loss is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000. They have policies in the Alps and Girard Insurance Companies of $1,500 each. A small frame building adjoining on the south, occupied by James Patchell, as a brass foundry, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The owner's name is unknown. Mr. Patchell's machinery, of which he had a valuable selection, was injured to the extent of $500; fully insured in Eastern companies. Mr. Dixon, the occupant of the third story of Nos. 39 and 41, is not in the city at the present time, and his loss and insurance cannot be accurately given. It is said by those who have seen his stock, that he loses between $2,000 and $3,000 on finished and unfinished mouldings. The origin of the fire, or where it first made its appearance, is not known. When the Fire Department arrived on the spot, all the interior of the building was wrapped in flame. It is hardly probable that the building can be repaired, according to the provisions of the fire ordinance.

Dedication of a New Chapel.

The new Congregational Chapel, built by the Memorial Church, on Forty-seventh street, near the Drexel Boulevard, is designed especially for those who may wish to attend a Congregational Church in Kenwood and vicinity. The permanent name and officers of the church, and all questions relating to its reorganization, are to be decided in concert with those who may now unite with it. The building is entirely paid for. It will be dedicated this afternoon at a quarter before 3 o'clock. Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Church, will preach the sermon. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Hyde, and others will take part in the exercises.

Regular Sabbath service will be held in it hereafter at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The dummy cars, leaving the city limits at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., will accommodate those who come from the city.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 31.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	48°F	.....	.....	To 2 p. m
7:00 a. m.	58	29.63	E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	61	29.51	E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	63	29.51	N. E. g.	

Everything.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge, will be held at the institution, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—The regular prayer meeting will be held in the library-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, third floor, No. 97 West Madison street, this evening. All are invited.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Personal Liberty League will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Secretary's office, No. 23 West Madison street. Officers of the different Ward Committees are requested to be present.

—A public temperance meeting will be held at the hall of the Tabernacle Division, next Tuesday evening, at No. 679 West Lake street. Geo. N. Jones, Grand Scribe of the Order of Sons of Temperance, will address the meeting.

—There will be a meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union this evening, at 5:15 p. m., at Harmonia Hall, corner of Clinton and Randolph streets, instead of the *Journal* News Room, as previously announced. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

—James D. Fenner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who had been missing since last Saturday, returned to his wife at the Chicago House, yesterday afternoon, looking a little worse for his extended spree. He is indebted to Detective Simmons for the recovery of his stolen trunks.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of John Starr, the young Bohemian who committed suicide by taking laudanum, as reported yesterday. The evidence shows that the boy was determined to take his life, as he had written to his mother in Iowa, informing her of his desperate intention.

—There will be a full rehearsal of the soloists, orchestra, and chorus who are to take part in the performance of the Oratorio next week, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. From the very large sale of tickets the audience will be only limited by the size of the house. Miss Lena Hastreiter will also take part in the performance.

—About half-past 8 o'clock, last evening, a young man named Michael Bulger was stabbed by an acquaintance named Edward Batters, in front of his residence, No. 103 Superior street. Bulger's injuries are very serious and may prove fatal. The cause of the attack is a long-standing one, a saloon quarrel being at the bottom of it. The assailant could not be found, and, as he had tickets for New York, it is supposed that he took the first Eastern train.

Rand, McNally & Co's Railway Guide for June is out this morning. For latest time tables, ticket fares, population, and description of towns within the United States and Canada, this is the only work published. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 40c.

Waterville, Kan.

WATERVILLE, Kan., May 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Waterville, Marshall County, Kan., is situated at the junction of Coon Creek with the Little Blue River, three miles from the junction of the latter with the Big Blue. It is the present terminus of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, with two projected lines west, and one north and south from Junction City, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb., with bonds voted for all the lines. Two others are contemplated, but no bonds voted. The town is the depot for supplies for a large tract of country west of it. Waterville is now four years old, and contains nearly 800 inhabitants. It is admirably situated, geographically, with the best natural road-beds in the world; in the midst of the finest farming and grazing regions of Kansas; with a very liberal supply of timber; a water-power, on the Little Blue, equalling 300 horse; an abundance of the finest building stone on the continent, so soft, when first taken out, that it can be shaved with a pocket-knife, dressed with a plane, or sawed like wood, and, when finished, nearly as white as marble, and soon hardens when exposed to the atmosphere. Our well and spring water unexcelled by any country; an atmosphere soft and balmy, pure as mountain air; a sky as blue as that of Italy. It could not be sickly, but is one of the healthiest locations in America.

Waterville is destined to continue to be, as it now is, the metropolis of this part of Kansas. We have room for, and are greatly in need of, some manufacturing establishments. A wagon and plow manufactory could not fail to do well. A pottery could be started here with as bright prospects as in any town in the West. Gypsum abounds in our hills, from which plaster could be made for home and Eastern markets, with profit to those engaging therein. In fact, many fields are open for the investment of money, where the money invested would be perfectly safe and the dividends large. Men with a small capital, $1,000 or more, can do well here. No climate offers greater inducements. The homestead fever has been productive of some suffering. Many men in good circumstances, come to Kansas, but a majority of them land here "dead broke," or nearly so. The first thing with them is to hire out and earn their money to homestead with, or, if they should be a little more fortunate and have $100, that is all spent in locating their claim, and then they must find employment, or suffer. Many have hard times, here, it is true; but others are having good times. If fewer should come seeking employment, it would be better for them, by far. I would say to all desiring a change of location: If you have $1,000 in money or stock (you cannot have too much), come to Kansas and you can do well; but, if less, an older country would suit you better. If you should come with less, however, you will find our hearts are large and warm. During the past winter, some have suffered, but how could it be otherwise? Three sought employment where but two found it. Men having money are beginning to see that it is their time to strike. They are buying out the poorest of the homesteaders, and soon better days will dawn upon us.

Let us ascend from the contemplation of the worst features of Kansas life, to the table-lands south of town. The ascent is easy, and, when on the summit, we turn to look back, not as did Lot's wife, in olden time, but to feast our eyes upon the rich scenery around us. We have no deep, dark valleys like the Yosemite, or cascades of a thousand feet to don their bridal veils; but, from the richest valleys, we ascend by gently sloping hills 75 to 100 feet, where we reach the table-lands. There meet the eye rolling fields of green, as far as the vision can reach. It is a soft landscape with rich coloring—one that meets the approval of all practical minds. But a few hundred yards to our right is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which cost $6,000. It is a model of neatness, finished in the Gothic style, and commands the admiration of all who behold it. Two blocks farther off to the right is the foundation for a large stone school house. A mammoth pile of very fine magnesian limestone is now on the ground. The chisel and saw are kept constantly in use to fit the rude material for a grand structure, at an expense to the district of $10,000.

To our left is Coon Creek; north, the Little Blue; with the serpentine course of river and creek indicated for miles by the dense bodies of timber that line their banks. Gently ascending, west of Coon Creek, are its bluffs; while here and there is nestled a grove in some small ravine, lending a charm rarely seen. North and east, the Little Blue courses on to the junction with the Big Blue, in close proximity to its northern bluffs, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 100 feet. Farms are being improved all over it, and soon these great prairies will be converted into gardens, from which man will reap the richest rewards, and the earth's storehouses rejoice in their productiveness.

Reader, if you have the money, and a little time to spare, come west, and with us breathe the pure and invigorating atmosphere of Kansas. To the invalid, it is a tonic; to the healthy, a pleasure you will never cease to remember with gratification. OCCIDENTAL.

ZURICH.

The Proposed New Swiss Constitution—Falling Off in Exports to the United States.

Discussion of a Temperance Bill in the French National Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 5.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The day of election, when the people of Switzerland have to vote on the new Constitution, is near at hand; but the prospects that the work of the representatives of the people will be ratified are growing more doubtful from day to day. As far as I can judge, the popular vote will ratify the new Constitution, in spite of all the desperate efforts of the Jesuits and the whole army of priests, who, among the ignorant classes, raise the cry of "The religion is in danger," and in spite of all the ravings of the defenders of paramount Cantonal sovereignty; but, unfortunately, there is, according to the provisions of the present Constitution, a double vote to be taken, to-wit: the vote of the whole people, and the vote of the several Cantons. There are twenty-two Cantons composing the Swiss Confederation, some of which are divided into half Cantons. Of these, only seven and a half Cantons, amongst them the largest ones, are certain for adoption, while eleven and a half are considered sure for rejection, and three as doubtful,—Glarus, St. Gall and the Grisons. Now, even admitted that the three doubtful Cantons could be carried, the majority of the votes of the States would be for rejection. The seven Roman Catholic Cantons, the same that waged the Secession War, will vote firmly against the new Constitution; and, of the others, only the Canton of Neufchatel might possibly be carried on the road of Progress. If, therefore, the telegraph should inform the readers of THE TRIBUNE that the new Swiss Constitution was adopted, it was because the battle-field of Neufchatel was carried by the Liberal party.

[The Constitution was defeated, as our correspondent apprehended, by the vote of the Cantons. A cable despatch informs us that "The popular vote was 239,140 yeas and 223,028 nays, but, as 13 out of 22 Cantons voted against the new Constitution, it failed of ratification, a majority of the Cantons being required. The Roman Catholic Cantons all voted against it."]

The new Constitution is a decided step in advance. What it means when that instrument centralizes the legislation on civil and criminal matters, one will understand when he learns that, in every little Canton, they have a different code civil, and that there exists yet in Switzerland sixteen Delawares,—i. e., in sixteen Cantons the whipping-post is yet in legal existence, although corporal punishment may be practised only in one or two of the smaller Cantons. Those Cantons will never get rid of the whipping-post unless it be done by Federal Legislation. How justice is dispensed, you may imagine when I tell you that I have just now read in public prints that an architect is recommended as Judge of the District Court; and that, not long ago, a goatherd was elected Judge of a Court of Record of the Canton of Zurich, one of the foremost Cantons of the Confederation. My authority for this is my next-door neighbor, an LL.D., and Judge of the Circuit Court.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The invoices legalized at the American Consulate here for export, in April, show a remarkable decrease, as compared with the same month of 1871. From 3,360,257 francs, the export has fallen off to 2,471,769 francs. The export of silk alone has decreased from 2,259,761 to 1,220,985 francs.

A TEMPERANCE LAW IN FRANCE.

As I am aware through THE TRIBUNE that at present there is a great excitement in regard to the so called Ohio Law, it might be interesting to your readers to learn something in regard to the new Temperance law of France, or, as they call it there, the law for the suppression of drunkenness. The use of alcoholic drinks has of late greatly increased in France, and it is especially the use of a liquor called absinthe which has produced a very pernicious effect. During the late Franco-German war, it was proved that the lager-beer-drinking Germans are by far a soberer nation than the absinthe-drinking Frenchmen, and that an army of soldiers who drink beer can stand more hardships than soldiers who are addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks. Perhaps it was such a consideration which originated in the French National Assembly a bill for an act to suppress drunkenness. The Committee who had charge of the bill proposed, besides fine, and, in some cases, imprisonment, against such as would be found in a state of intoxication, that any man who, in the space of three years, should be twice fined for drunkenness, should lose the right to vote and to be elected, to sit as a juror or to hold a public office, and during two years to bear arms. A voter who should come to the polls in a condition of intoxication,—a witness, juror, Mayor, or Alderman who was drunk while in the exercise of his functions,—should be punished as for a second offence. The discussion of the report of the Committee occurred a few days ago, and was a very excited one. Monsieur Festelin, who is a physician, combats the bill with great energy. He argues that the State has only the right to punish those who injure others, and not those who injure themselves. The confirmed drunkard will not desist, even if he sees that he is working his own evitable destruction: much less will the prospect of a fine or imprisonment deter him from his course. He refers to America, where they had already enacted 537 Temperance laws, and all in vain. He finds the only remedy in education, religion, and philosophy. In olden times, the speaker says, Bacchus had his throne on the Olympus, and Orpheus and Prometheus experienced his power; to-day, his throne was in the cellars and in the street-gutters. He calls up the memory of celebrated men and women who were hard drinkers,—Noah and Lot, Alexander, and Darius, who, among his other virtues (?), had it engraved on his tombstone that he was a drinker of the first order. From the modern times, he cited Peter the Great and the ladies of the Regency—who boasted of their capacity to pour down much champagne. Of course, such a defence of drunkenness was rather an assistance to the supporters of the law, as the champions of which Messrs. Laboutaye and Pressense appeared on the floor. The main articles of the bill were at once adopted. Drunkards are deprived of the right to vote, and cannot be elected. An article providing for the punishment of the keepers of coffee-houses and wine-saloons, who give intoxicating drinks to persons under the age of 16, or to already-intoxicated persons, or who allow people to get drunk on their premises, has been recommitted to the Committee. L. B.

Circulation of the Rock Island Union.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union.

The Chicago papers are now making strenuous exertions to show that each one of their sheets has a larger circulation than all the rest combined. It has long seemed to us that the circulation of the *Union* was much larger than that of any other paper in the world. Accordingly we despatched letters to all the Postmasters of the country, requesting them to send the exact circulation of all the papers in their county. We present a few of the answers to such letters as have already come to hand:

PODUNK, Ind., May 26.—The circulation of papers here previous to the Cincinnati Convention was as follows: Chicago TRIBUNE, 9; Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 9; Chicago *Times*, 9; Chicago *Journal*, 9; Chicago *Post*, 9; Cincinnati *Commercial*, 9; Cincinnati *Gazette*, 9; all other papers, 9; now there are 72 Rock Island *Unions* taken, and none of any other paper.

This is highly significant. It is well to add that the people of Podunk are a moral and intellectual set, and always consult the advertising columns of their favorite newspaper before purchasing. As no other paper reaches them but the *Union*, advertisers will do well to remember this fact.

The following letter is from Chicago and bears no signature, but from certain earmarks, we are inclined to think that it emanated from the T—b—e, and from no less a person than H—— W——e.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1872.—The circulation of the Rock Island *Union* is stupendous. Medill takes it; Jonathan Young Scammon takes it; Perkins Bass takes it; Long John Wentworth takes it.

Here followed something illegible relating to the Free Trade League, but ending with a few words on Greeley. As they are not germane to the subject, we eliminate them, however interesting. We pass to the next letter.

DULUTH, Minn., May 24.—Enclosed find $5 to pay for one day's subscription to the *Union*. The whole Piegan tribe take it. They like it better than cut wads. Send five bundles at once.

Facts like these speak louder than words. Advertisers wishing to reach the Piegans will do well to remember that the *Union* is the only medium. Send on your favors at once. The Piegans are large consumers of all kinds of goods. Cuts charged extra. The next letter is from

POINT SUCON, Alaska, May 2.—There is one paper taken here, and that is the Rock Island *Union*. The force here consists of only one man, myself. I have thought of taking the New York *Tribune*, but after reading the *Union*, all other papers seem stale, flat, and old. Enclosed find $2 for another copy of the Weekly. I expect another man here in about six months and I want to have a lot of *Unions* laid away for him. Yours, [illegible]

It would be well for advertisers to remember that the *Union* is the *only* paper that goes to Point Sucon, and that it circulates a copy for *every inhabitant*. We doubt if there is another journal in the world that can make this showing, of any place whatever. It would be easy to give any number of letters, but we close with the following from Springfield, Mo.:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 19, 1872.—Number of [illegible] papers taken at this post offis noos stands place (evidently an uncultured soul, but at [illegible] full of profound common sense.—*Ed. Union.*) *Harper's Weekly* 1, *Bumeroy's Dimecrat* 1, [illegible] York *Clipper* 2, *Shecago Times* 1, *Noo York* [illegible] *Book* 1, *Mamfis Avelank* 1, *Atlantey Argus* [illegible] *Sinsinnaty Hankoorirer* 1, *Keokuk Constituoon* 1, *Rock Island Union* 19.

These letters are all genuine, of course, but there is about this last one such an air of rustic simplicity and absolute merit that any one can see that it could not but be original. We give them just as they are, as the best possible evidence of the rapidly extending circulation of the Rock Island *Union*.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Husband Stabs His Wife, Her Paramour, and Himself.

From the New York Tribune, May 29.

Christian Trefiz, age 30, a baker of No. 1[illegible] Allen street, married a woman two years younger than himself, in Germany, seven years ago, and came to America two years afterward. He did not succeed in business, drank freely, and, on several occasions, beat his wife so cruelly that the neighbors were compelled to interfere for her protection. Two years ago Trefiz introduced to his wife Franz Lindemann, age 28, a German painter, who sympathized with the wife in her sufferings, and induced her to go with him to Philadelphia. The husband, grieved by her desertion, wrote to her that he would treat her with great kindness if she would return, and sent her $50 as a proof of his ability to support her. She at once left Lindemann, and coming to New York, lived happily for a time with her husband. Two months ago Trefiz purchased the bakery No. 108 Allen street, and lived over the store. The business did not prove remunerative, and for a month past Trefiz has been losing $80 a week. Intoxication and cruelty to his wife naturally followed his failure in business. Lindemann again urged the wife to leave her drunken husband, which she did on May 12, after he had struck her violently. She lived with Lindemann at No. 4 Orchard street, and failed to answer her husband's letters.

Trefiz went to his rival's house, yesterday morning, and, running up stairs to Lindemann's room, on the second floor, knocked at the door. Lindemann himself opened it and, upon seeing Trefiz, told him that his wife had left him forever. Trefiz replied that he should like to hear that decision from her own lips, and, pushing against Lindemann, opened the door wide enough to see her sitting upon a sofa. Trefiz at once addressed her in a trembling tone of voice, beseeching her to return home. She instantly replied that he had broken his promise to treat her kindly, and that she never would live with him again. Lindemann thought that he would leave husband and wife together, and was about to go down stairs, when Trefiz stabbed him in the right side with a long [illegible] knife. Lindemann attempted to take the knife away, but was cut in the left hand and arm. Wrenching himself from Trefiz's grasp, Lindemann ran down stairs. Flinging open the door, Trefiz rushed into the room where his wife was sitting. The terrified woman sprang to her feet, but her husband caught her by the wrist, and savagely stabbed her in the breast. She struggled desperately, but he struck her again and again. At last, weak from the loss of blood, which flowed from fourteen wounds, Mrs. Trefiz fell on the sofa. Trefiz, thinking that she was dead, stabbed himself in the left breast.

Lindemann ran to the Tenth Precinct Station House, and informed the police of the tragedy. Sergeant Carr and two detectives hastened to the house, and found Trefiz on the floor of the room bleeding freely. A stretcher was obtained, and Trefiz was taken to the Station House. A police surgeon considered the wound dangerous. The woman although very weak from the loss of blood will probably recover, as the knife did not pierce an artery. Lindemann's wounds were so slight that he was able to leave Bellevue Hospital late in the afternoon. Trefiz's wound is considered mortal by the surgeon at the Hospital.

THE EPSOM DERBY.

Cremorne Wins the Blue Ribbon of the English Turf.

LONDON, May 29.

The ninety-second Derby stakes race was run for to-day on Epsom Downs, and was witnessed by the largest crowd of spectators ever before known. The day was delightful and the course was in splendid order. Among the distinguished persons present were the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The race was so closely contested that Cremorne only beat Mr. Payne's dark colt Brother to Flurry by a neck, this being the latter's first race. Had he won, his owner would have accomplished the most surprising coup ever known on the turf, and won an immense stake.

Cremorne, the winner, is a light bay colt by Parmesan out of Richelboche, and is owned by Mr. Saville. He ran eleven times last year as a two-year-old, and won nine races. His first appearance was at Newmarket, where he won a Two-Year-Old plate by two lengths, beating 21 others. At Epsom he won the Woodcote stakes by a length and a half, beating eight others. At Ascot he won the two Biennial stakes easily, and the Hurstbourne plate at Stockbridge. At the Newmarket July meeting he won the Chesterfield stakes, beating seven opponents. He won the North of England Biennial stakes at York, beating Indian Princess by a head, and five others. Notwithstanding this severe race, his owner persisted in starting him again the same afternoon for the Prince of Wales stakes, for which he was beaten half a length by Onslow. At Doncaster he won the Champagne stakes, beating Bethnal Green (second) and Stornoway; and also won a sweepstakes at the same meeting, beating Xanthus (second) and four others. At Newmarket he ran third to Prince Charlie in the Critterion stakes, Nuneham being second. His first appearance this season was in the 2,000 guineas stakes, when he was beaten by Prince Charlie by a neck, after a splendid race.

Brother to Flurry, who ran second, never appeared in public before: this being his maiden race. He belongs to Mr. George Payne, one of the oldest and most astute turfmen in England, and the secret of his Derby colt's powers has been well kept.

Queen's Messenger, who ran third, is a bay colt by Trumpeter, out of Queen Bertha (winner of the Oaks) by Kingston, is owned by Lord Falmouth, who won the Derby with Kingcraft in 1870. Queen's Messenger first started for the Buckingham stakes at Newmarket, which he won, and followed up his success by winning the Clearwell stakes at the same place, beating Xanthus; and the next day won the All Age stakes, beating Eole II., Agility, and Sornette, three proved good races. His first race this season was in the 2,000 guineas, when he ran third to Prince Charlie and Cremorne. The following is the summary of the race:

The Derby stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for colts, 8 st 10 lbs, and fillies 8 st 5 lbs, then three years old; about a mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns, out of the stakes. (191 subs.)

Mr. H. Saville's ch. c. Cremorne, by Parmesan, out of Richelboche.... 1
Mr. Payne's br. c. (brother to Flurry), by Young Melbourne, out of Makeshift....
Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Queen's Messenger....

The betting, just previous to the start was 3 to 1 against Cremorne, 30 to 1 against the brother of Flurry, and 6 to 1 against Queen's Messenger. Maidment was the jockey of Cremorne, Chaloner of Brother to Flurry, and French of Queen's Messenger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pullman cars go to Galveston, Texas.

—The Toledo Y. M. C. A. has 75,000 tracts from Dublin, Ireland.

—A Detroit youth fell and dislocated his shoulder by a failure to win a bet of one dollar that he would climb the telegraph pole and stand on his head on top of it.

—The New Haven *Palladium* says:

> A young man, at a wedding in Bedford recently, while promenading with a lady, chanced to approach the officiating clergyman, who happening to be deaf, and supposing them to be the couple he had come to unite, immediately married them in spite of their remonstrance. They accepted the situation, and commenced housekeeping.

—Jas. A. Bridges died in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, from disease of the blood, resulting from a bad corn. After cutting the corn he irritated it by walking, so that the toe had to be amputated,—too late, however, to keep the disease from spreading through his system.

—In the Pittsburgh, Pa., Public Schools, a principal who has only six assistants, receives a salary of $1,260. If he has more than that number of assistants, he gets $1,800. With twelve assistants he ought to get $2,000. This is in accordance with the too general policy of the least work the most pay.

—The Concord, (N. H.) *Monitor* says:

> William Nichols, of Bradford, has a cat which recently lost all of a litter of kittens but one. A few days after, his son found a nest of three young squirrels, which he took home and gave to the cat, supposing she would kill and eat them. On the contrary, the cat took a wonderful liking to them and adopted them as members of her family, and seems to be as much pleased as though they were veritable kittens.

—A clerk in the English Admiralty Office lately had his pay suspended for twenty-eight days for addressing to the first Lord of that august Board some suggestions in regard to iron ship-building. These suggestions were admitted to be valuable and original; nevertheless, a clerk had no business to know more than a Lord.

—Mrs. Jeff. Davis, at Memphis, lost two diamond rings, a gold chain, and a string of jet beads, [illegible] they were found on her servant-girl, whom Mrs. D. pardoned on condition she would leave the city.

—Two young ladies were drowned at Chico, Cal., the other Sunday, in a swollen creek, along which they had been walking, amusing themselves by pushing in a little dog to see him scramble out.

—The Duke of Argyll puts the number of "literary and highly educated men" connected with the press of Great Britain at not less than 4,000.

—James Smith, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who died on Sunday, began life as a milkman, when Brooklyn was a village, and managed to purchase a farm in the place where the present City Hall stands. He died worth over $1,000,000.

—Several English Dissenting ministers—[illegible] Binney, R. W. Dale, George Gilfillan, Charles Spurgeon, and William Arnot are named—signified their non-acceptance of the honors forced upon them by American colleges.